PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,631—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.

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"JACK" BRAND— BRITISH PILSENER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd June. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denny | 10th " |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 17th " |
| * SUTLEJ | 4164 | G. H. Weston | 24th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. Gordon | 1st July. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. Denny | 8th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Whaler | 15th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. Wilmer | 22nd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7913 | G. Langbourne | 29th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 5th Aug. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 12th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | L. M. Wilmer | 19th " |
| M. L. SUTLEJ | 4164 | G. H. Weston | 26th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | L. Brelich | 4,139 | 1st June 1899. | | | |
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | | | | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS | | | |
| SACQUEHEM | C. Androvich | 4,609 | 7th June 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 7th July 1899. |
| SILESIA | R. Mayer | 5,000 | 7th Aug. 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060 | " 625 |

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MORAVIA | | 3,706 | 22nd June 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

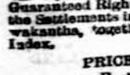
E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 23, 1899.

### "CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| CITY OF LONDON | 3,208 | Scarff. | 10th June |



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric-Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Two Berth-Cabines on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers.

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Agents.

Bombay, 23th May, 1899.

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

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Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th June.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 2nd June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1899.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,337 | Plandin | 4th July 1899 |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 1st Aug. 1899 |
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 29th Aug. 1899 |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Le Coispellier | 26th Sept. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Chevalier | 24th Oct. 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about, |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 28th June, 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

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HAVANA TOBACCO

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"MULETA" Principes'
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
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Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.
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Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb. | 1 0 |
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## HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
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| With Turnpin Sides ..... | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders ..... | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ..... | 35 |
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| Dictionary of Photography for the Amateur and Professional. By E. J. Wall, Revised, corrected and brought up to date | 5 10 |

S. S. ANATOLIA FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA.

SAILING ON OR ABOUT 14TH JUNE 1899.

PASSAGE can be SECURED on APPLICATION to the undersigned or to the Captain. Terms moderate, good accommodation. Steamer carries an experienced stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort, large and airy cabins of two berths. Electric light all over the steamer. All luggage properly addressed and labelled should be sent to the steamer on the day previous to the day of sailing.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
P. THESIGER,
Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
Bombay, 31st May 1899.

## PIANO FOR SALE.

A GRAND PIANO by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, in excellent condition FOR SALE for cash or monthly hire system. Price Rs. 1,200. Apply to "A. B." care of this paper.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between us, the undersigned SORABJI DHUNJIBHOY WADIA and MANECKJI DOSSABHOY WADIA and carried on under the firm and style of Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJI and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 6th day of February 1899. All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned MANECKJI DOSSABHOY WADIA by whom the business is and will in future be carried on as heretofore under the same name and style.—Date1 this 20th Day of May 1899.

(Sd.) SORABJI DHUNJIBHOY WADIA,
(Sd.) MANECKJI DOSSABHOY WADIA,

TRUE COPY.
MANECKJI DOSSABHOY, MERWANJI WADIA.
Bombay, 31st May, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY, GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1899, at 2 P.M.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1898.
(2) To elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 15th to WEDNESDAY the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 31st May, 1899.

## "GREATER BRITAINS"

will drink the

## QUEEN'S HEALTH
IN
## "P & O"

GREATER BRITAINS WHO FAVOUR A LIGHT BEER WILL DO SO IN THE

## UNION "JACK" BRAND

Pilsener as the trade follows the Flag!

## GREATER BRITAINS

From LORD CURZON down who drink it in Champagne will select

## "DRY MONOPOLE"

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FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS. of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

THE UNION HIGH SCHOOL (Chunam Kiln Road, Bombay), open TO-DAY. Enrollment 10 30 a.m. Principal—N. G. WELINKER, M.A., LL.B.

THE FRERE FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1899.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' & GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Mazagaon, RE-OPEN on June 5th. Address.—Rev. Fr. TOVEY, D. Sc., Head Master, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

AUCTION SALE of late Mr. L. Kreiner's Furniture, Schiedmayer and Soehne's square piano, etc., at Corner of Meadow Street and Oak Lane, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

PECLORODYNE.—The Great Lung healer Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bander. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHIDAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £280,000
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
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BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

| | Rs. |
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| PAID-UP CAPITAL ... | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 13,37,417 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... | 53,37,417 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
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Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,300,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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ESTABLISHED 1808.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED .....£13,000,000
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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.
Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
**Rs. 1,30,00,000.**
As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.
Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.
Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000
This Old Established Society grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 173 11 0 | 35 | 224 10 0 | 35 | 280 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.
CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

## CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

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on 19 June, 2017

## NOTICES.

# P & O

PURE OLD

# WHISKY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—COPPER SCRAP IN INGOTS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of.—

10½ TONS OF COPPER SCRAP IN INGOTS.

STOCK can be seen on application to the undersigned. offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th May, 1899.

RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1899, AMLETHA STATION, on the Rajpipla State Railway, 7 5-8th miles from Umalla, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

Further particulars as to Rules, Rates and Classification of Goods can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's system.

C. CROMMELIN.
General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 25th May, 1899.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SALE of a very large number of DRAPERY and TAILORING REMNANTS, out-of-season and slightly damaged Goods, as well as of various other articles, at REDUCED PRICES, will commence at the SOCIETY'S NEW PREMISES, next door to Watson's Hotel, at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY, 1st June. The Sale will CONTINUE for THREE DAYS between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. and during those three days the Society's Premises will be OPEN to the Public, irrespective of membership, ticket numbers not being demanded of purchasers.

INSPECTOR OF FIRE APPLIANCES.

THE POST of INSPECTOR of FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPLIANCES to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents falls vacant on the 1st July, and the Committee invite applications by letter only in the first instance from Engineers and persons holding the necessary qualifications. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the Secretary, 1, Elphinstone Circle.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary,
The Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE: WHEELS, ENGINE AND TENDER BROKEN. SCRAP STEEL AND IRON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of,—

| | Tn. | Cwt. | Qr. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Iron Broken | 111 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Steel Broken | 8 | 18 | 3 | 16 |
| Tons | 120 | 4 | 3 | 24 |

Stock can be seen on application to the Wharf, Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer,

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th May, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to e survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cuil Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.

TOBACCOS

Put up in ¼ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES.

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 55 cigarettes, with a holder.

MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarette with a holder.

NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.

AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:
65, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE:
405, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 4-47m., 5-8a. Low water, 10-33m. 11-57a.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

FOOTBALL.—There will be an Association practice game on the Cooperage, this evening.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Idar entered and the steamer Kola left the dock yesterday.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Dinshah Pestanji Ghadiali, in Gujarati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby, Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p. m Subject:—"Action and Reaction in Nature or the Law of *Karma*."

CRICKET FIXTURE.—The fixtures of the Young Hindoo Cricket Club are as follows:—Sunday, 4th June, scratch match; Sunday, 11th June, Esplanade C. C.; Saturday, 17th June, B. B. & C. I. Railway, C. C.; Sunday, 25th June, Islam Gymkhana; Sunday, 2nd July, Young Men Zorastrian C. C.; Sunday, 9th July, open, Sunday, 16th July, Liberal C. C.; Sunday, 23rd July, Daivadnya C. C.; Sunday, 6th August, Parsee Victoria C. C.

A DIRECT COMMISSION.—The many friends of Mr. Mirza Rustom Beg will be very pleased to learn that he has been granted a direct commission in the 17th Bombay Infantry. He comes of a respectable family which has furnished many officers to the native army, and has, at present, a brother, Mirza Mahomed Beg, who is a Subedar-Major in the 4th Bombay Infantry, who is well-known in connection with the Poona Rifle Association. He has also another brother, Mirza Abbas Beg, a Jamadar in the regiment he is to join.

UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Pestonji Edulji, a Parsee dealer in coffee, having his place of business at Nagdavis Street, has made a report to the Police that he entrusted his servant Mulchund Dookinam, with Rs. 80 to pay into the firm of Runchor Purshotam, of Khand Bazaar, on Tuesday evening. As the servant did not return after a reasonable time, complainant became suspicious and going to the firm in question ascertained that the money had not been delivered there by the servant. Further inquiries showed that the servant had absconded from Bombay with the money.

THEFT AT SEWREE.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Tookaram Gopal and three others were charged with theft of property of the value of Rs. 100, belonging to Ahmed Shaik Adam. The accused were also charged with the abetment of the offence. On the night of the 29th May, the four accused proceeded to the complainant's wood-depot at Sewree, broke open his box and carried away property amounting in all to Rs. 100. The matter was reported to the police and the latter on a certain information arrested the accused on Tuesday night and recovered property valued at Rs. 97. The case has been remanded.

THE SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.—On Sunday last the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, established at the R. C. Cathedral in 1874, celebrated its Silver Jubilee by a special festival at which all the Sodalities of Bombay, both ladies' and gentlemen's, were invited to take part. It may be stated that these Sodalities are societies whose members weekly receive practical instructions on the conduct of life, and often meet together for other devotional purposes. The managing committee spared no pains to mark the occasion by fitting solemnities. In the morning there was High Mass, at which all the members communicated; whilst in the evening the assembled sodalities who were allotted specially reserved seats, took part in the proceedings with much zeal and devotion. The Rev. Father Walrath preached the sermon, after which there was a procession followed by the Benediction which brought the service to a close. Much credit is due to the Cathedral Sodalists who by their Jubilee celebrations have impressed anew, especially on young men, the great usefulness of these Sodalities in matters spiritual. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay presided at the evening service.—*Cor.*

THE THIEVING SERVANT AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Jivan Rutna, a servant in the employ of Mr. E. Myall, stood charged at the instance of Inspector Good, with theft as a servant, of currency notes and ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 723, the property of his master. Fakeer Narayan and three other Hindus were also brought up on remand and charged along with Jivan, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of stolen property. The circumstances under which the theft was committed have already been published. The first accused who had absconded to his native place after committing the theft was arrested in his village, and brought down to Bombay. A portion of the stolen property was found in his possession. In course of the investigation Jivan took the police to the shop of the third accused Krishna Dunga, a Marwarry money-lender of Comercarry. The Marwarry, on being questioned by the police, produced a currency note for Rs. 100. When the police appeared at the shop, the second accused abruptly left the place. This circumstance aroused the suspicion of the police against the second accused Fakeer. This soon was afterwards taken in custody and seven silver buttons belonging to complainant were recovered from him. Krishna admitted having received the note from Fakeer. The police then proceeded to Dadur and recovered some more property, which had been concealed under a bench. Jivan then took the police to the Falkland road police chowkey, where he pointed out policeman Rama Hary. Jivan informed the police that the policeman Rama had arrested him and other accused Dulab, at Dadar, and had taken away from him a ring and buttons, which formed part of the stolen property. Dulab was then arrested in his native country with a gold watch and chain and two currency notes for Rs. 100 each. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, stating that on the day he and Dulab were seated in a toddy shop, where Rama came and searched them. He took them out to the road, saying he suspected them of theft. Jivan afterwards gave the policeman a diamond ring and some gold and silver rings, and the policeman let them go. The accused Marwarry said that Jivan gave him three notes for Rs. 100 each and changed one note with the third accused for Rs. 30, who promised to pay the balance afterwards. The policeman denied having received anything from the accused Jivan. The other accused admitted the charge. The first accused was sentenced to two years' and the fourth and fifth to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Marwarry was discharged. The second accused was sent to jail for three months.

## INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE seventeenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Govindji Thakersey Moolji, one of the directors, being in the chair. The following directors' report was read to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to lay before you their seventeenth annual report of the working of your mill for the year ending 31st December 1898' together with the balance-sheet and profit and los statement for the same period; and in doing so, they regret very much to state that your mill has incurred a nett loss of Rs. 71,635-2-6 during the period under review, owing unfortunately, to the following causes;—(1) The dull state of the yarn market and the extremely declining state of the piece-goods market, owing to which a large stock of cloth remained on hand at the end of the year; (2) More wages being paid to workmen employed as substitutes in the absence of experienced hands owing to plague; (3) The comparatively low production turned out by such unskilful workmen. Your directors are glad to state that the agents, taking the above circumstances into their consideration, have given up the whole of their commission, amounting to Rs. 44,354-4-0 which your directors have accepted with thanks. Your directors take this opportunity to record their regret at the sad death of one of their colleagues, the late Mr. Gordhundas Kursundas, in whom the board has lost an energetic member. Your diretors request you to appoint two directors in the place of Messrs. Vundravandas Ramjee and Ramji Lukmidas who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint auditors for 1899 and fix their remuneration. Your company's property including buildings, machinery and accessories, shafting and gearing, and stock and stock in process are insured for Rs. 14,23,500; and cotton, yarn, piece-goods and stores &c. for Rs. 6,03,000, amounting in all to Rs. 20,26,500.

The above report was adopted. Two of the directors, Messrs. Vandravandas Ramji and Ramji Lukhmidas, who retired by rotation were re-elected. Messrs. Framji Temoolji and Pallonji Framji Mehta were re-appointed auditors and their remunerations were fixed at Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents for giving up the whole of their commission. The customary compliments to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees on the Port of Bombay, held on the 23rd May.

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th May, intimating that Mr. William Greaves, of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. L. Symons, on six months' leave from the 22nd ult.

Resolution.—Mr. William Greaves is appointed to be a member of the Harbour and Pilotage and Bunders Committee.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 9th May, 1899, directing that a notification be issued authorising Mr. Nahalla Ebrahim, a Master in Messrs. Shepherd and Company's service to pilot vessels in the port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Nahalla Ebrahim is appointed under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879, to be a Pilot of Coasting Steamers in the term of the by-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers in force for the time being.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 15th May 1899, forwarding correspondence regarding the S.S. "Gymeric" colliding with the Centre Pier, Prince's Dock, on the night of the 11th May, saying that as reported by the Port Engineer the accident is slight and bein gentirely due to a break-down with the vessel's engines and through nobody's fault no further action, in his opinion, appears to be necessary. Submitted the correspondence above referred to.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 13th December 1898. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 7—304, dated 19th May 1899, reporting that the 16 shops of the new block opposite the Prince's Dock Main Gate were put up to auction on the morning of that day and sold at the following rates of monthly rent:—Shops Nos. 1 and 2 Rs. 68, Rs. 34 each; Shops Nos. 3 and 4 Rs. 55, Rs. 27 5-8 each; Shop No. 5 Rs. 31; Shop No. 6 Rs. 25; Shop No. 7 Rs. 22; Shop No. 8 Rs 23; Snops Nos. 9 and 10 Rs. 145, Rs 22 1-2 each; Shops Nos. 11 to 16 Rs. 132, Rs. 22 each, saying that the average monthly rate realized per shop is Rs. 25 1-16 and that the Revenue per year at the rates obtained will amount to Rs. 4,812; remarking that the sale was confined strictly to the present shopmen in occupation of the temporary erections and that the conditions of the sale are a year's occupation without any power to sublet, and requesting Trustees' approval to the sale.

Resolution.—The rates offered in the auction sale are sanctioned. The Traffic Manager should report, before 1st May 1900, whether the rates, now sanctioned, should be continued or a further auction sale held.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 29th December 1898.

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 8th April 1892, applying on behalf of their client for the lease of plot No. 21 at Apollo Reclamation for the erection of stables and a coach-house for the use of the tenants of the re-idences now being erected by their client on plots Nos. 6 and 28 and asking for the first refusal of plot No. 18, also for the erection of tables for other of their clients. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th April 1899, recommending that the applicant be offered plot No. 18 instead of No. 21 as the former is unlikely to be taken for the erection of a dwelling house, it being surrounded with stables. Submitted note by the Secretary, dated 4th May 1899, forwarding letter from the Engineer, dated 17th May 1899, forwarding plan showing proposed arrangement of stables on plot No. 18, Apollo Reclamation. Read the proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee recommending that plot No. 18 be offered instead of plot No. 21, and that the stables should be built right up to the footpath of Tulloch Road so as to leave a broader space than what is shown by the Engineer in plan between the stables and the residential quarters in leasehold R.R. No. 453, for light and air and also to diminish the nuisance of the stables to people living in those quarters.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 16th May 1899. Read letter to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, dated 17th May 1899. Read letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, dated 17th May 1899, requesting reconsideration of the Trustees' Resolution quoted above, regarding the wharfage rate to be charged on a consignment of old copper coins, on the ground that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company are charging freight on the coins as scrap copper and not as defaced copper coins, realising that as they are no longer to be used as coins, they are practically old copper.

Resolution.—The Trustees adhere to their previous decision.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MATCHES.

Submitted applications for shed accommodation at the Docks for the protection of the cases of sulphur and safety maches during the moosoons, received from the following firms:—Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, dated 10th May 1899; Forbes, Forbes and Company, Limited, dated 11th May 1899; E. Spinner and Company, dated 12th May 1899; Tata and Company, date d 13th May 1899; Greaves, Cotton and Company, dated 15th May 1899; Lyon and Company, dated 17th May 1899; Jurrimboy Ebrahim and Company, dated 19th May 1899. Read report from the Docks Superintendent, dated 15th May 1899, saying that according to Dock By-law No. 57, matches are properly classed as goods of a dangerous nature and are not allowed to be landed at the Docks, except under special conditions, and shall be removed *from the quays* within two hours of notice being given by the Dock Officers, and remarking that the importers of cargo promptly attend to the sale taken in

Resolution.—The Trustees regret they are unable to permit matches to be stored in the Dock transit sheds, as there would be great danger of fire to other goods and the Insurance Companies would certainly object. The Dock Superintendent will, however, be directed to do what he can to improve present arrangements, and the Trustees believe that the risk of damage by rain will be much diminished, if consignments of matches are removed without any delay.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table;—

Pilotage statement;—

| | For week ending 18th May 1899. | Total from 1st April to 18th May 1899. | For week ending 19th May 1898. | Total from 1st April to 19th May 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 17 | 142 | 28 | 151 |
| Do. piloted out of harbour | 24 | 148 | 21 | 144 |
| Do. transported | 11 | 105 | 16 | 126 |
| Do. attended to | 3 | 13 | 4 | 13 |
| Do. warped | 0 | 8 | 1 | 12 |

## CRICKET.

LAXMIVILAS C. C. vs. THE INDEPENDENT C. CLUB OF NAOSARI.

THE team of H. H. Prince Fatesingrao, Gaikwad of Baroda, went to play the Independent Cricket Club of Naosari. The Laxmivilas Cricket team was captained by the Prince in person who is a very promising cricketer at this early age. The Prince winning the toss sent in his men to face the Naosari bowlers. The members of the prince's team being accustomed to a very fine pitch found themselves uneasy with the Naosari ground which was simply deplorable. In the first innings only Balsara of the Independent Club could enter double figures. Messrs. B. V. Gaekwar, Hardie and the prince did good service with their bat for their party. The Laxmivilas team put in 32 in the first innings, while the home team put in 39. In the second innings, however, the prince's men got a little accustomed to the ground and made a better stand raising the score to 53. The Independent members were all disposed of for 33. This collapse was mainly due to the excellent bowling of Messrs. A. Hardie and B. V. Gaekward, and the extraordinary sharp field of the prince. The match thus ended in a win for the prince's team by 16 runs. Both the parties having good reason to complain of the ground a return match is being arranged, and the members of the prince's team are hence waiting at Naosari. The following are the scores:—

LAXMIVILAS CLUB.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| K B Sindhe b Balsara | 0 | b Balsara | 1 |
| B V Gaekwar b Balsara | 6 | b Balsara | 2 |
| J Hardie b Balsara | 0 | b Balsara | 8 |
| Prince Fatesing Rao b J Balsara | 4 | c Manekshaw b Balsara | 9 |
| A Hardie c Suratker, b F Balsara | 3 | c Talati b Balsara | 1 |
| S V Gaekwar b J Balsara | 0 | run out | 4 |
| Mazumdar b F Balsara | 2 | not out | 0 |
| Bharucha c Khori b F Balsara | 5 | b J Balsara | 0 |
| C Hardie not out | 0 | c Talatib J Balsara | 17 |
| Wilcox b J Balsara | 3 | c Khori b J Balsara | 3 |
| Capt Nelson b F Balsara | 8 | b J Balsara | 5 |
| Extras | | Extras | 5 |
| Total | 32 | Total | 53 |

THE INDEPENDENT CLUB.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F Balsara b B Gaekwar | 1 | c Nissen b Gaekwar | 1 |
| T Talati b A Hardie | 1 | not out | 8 |
| M Khori b A Hardie | 0 | b A Hardie | 0 |
| J Manekshaw b J Hardie | 4 | b Ardeshir | 0 |
| J Balsara b-b-w J Hardie | 10 | b A Hardie | 1 |
| S Talati b B Gaekwar | 6 | b A Hardie | 10 |
| J S Balsara not out | 5 | b-b-w J Hardie | 0 |
| D Kolabhai b A Hardie | 4 | b B Gaekwar | 0 |
| T Pavri b A Hardie | 1 | b A Hardie | 3 |
| Suratker b A Hardie | 0 | b A Hardie | 0 |
| Nika b A Hardie | 0 | b Gaekwar | 2 |
| Extras | 13 | Extras | 6 |
| Total | 39 | Total | 33 |

## THE DEPARTING PLAGUE COMMISSIONER OF DAMAUN.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

ON Sunday evening the people both of Lower and Upper Damaun paid a mark of respect to Dr. Viriato Pinto, the Plague Commissioner, on his leaving Damaun for Goa. On Saturday last Dr. Pinto made over charge of his office to the Health Officer, Dr. Menesse; and as soon as the fact was known to the people, a number of them coming from distant places such as Varkoond, Dholar, Bhitwadi etc., paid him visits during the day on Sunday, and at 5 p.m., a large crowd consisting of all castes, and principally Mahomedans, assembled at his residence to bid him good-bye. Among them were noticed Mr. Francis Moniz, the Acting District Judge, Mr. Diogeres Mascaranhas, the President of the Municipality, the Director of the Custom Department, Mr. Ebrahim Yoosoof Monia, proprietor of Kharwadi, Mr. Ardesir Framji Khabardar, proprietor of Zampoor, Mr. Cassum Moosaji, proprietor of Pariali, Mr. Kooshaba Babaji, Moonim of Mr. Sorabji Damaanwalla who is absent from Damaun, Captain Jaffer Cassum, Assistant Port Officer of Zanzibar, Mr. Daruwala, the Judge Popular, Messrs. Chunilal Sakalchand, Aspendiarji Bhikaji, Viccaji Meherjibhoy Patel, Bomanji Master, Kabal Trikamji and many others.

Mr. Ardesir Framji Khabardar addressed the people assembled in Gujarati, eulogising Dr. Pinto for many of his deeds which had endeared him to the people. Mr. Aspendiarji Bhikaji next spoke remarking that it was a mournful day for the people of Damaun on which Dr. Pinto should leave them, as he had treated them with such care and kindness as it had never been their fortune to experience before. Captain Jaffer Cassum addressed Dr. Pinto on behalf of the Mahomedans of Kharawad thanking him for the excellent advice while plague was raging among them, and he said his treatment would be remembered by all. On behalf of the Kharawad people he presented Dr. Pinto with a rhinoceros stick mounted with silver which he requested Dr. Pinto to keep as a memento of his stay. Mr. Ebrahim Yoosoof Monia on behalf of the people of Kharawadi, thanked Dr. Pinto for the valuable assistance he had rendered to the people in time of plague. He further added that though many people of Damaun had infringed some of the plague rules made by Government and had made themselves liable to punishment Dr. Pinto had looked upon them with a kindly eye and excused them

Dr. Pinto, who could not speak Gujarati and whose words were translated to the people by Mr. Francis Moniz, appeared to be considerably moved when he commenced his reply to the people. He said he would not have been able to do anything without the cooperation of the people whom he thanked very much and that he would never forget their kindness as well as watch their interest even if he be at Goa or elsewhere. He then gave them instructions as to taking preventive measures against plague. He shook hands with all and while proceeding with his sister-in-law, Miss Emilia, to take their seats in their respective conveyances, he and Miss Emilia were garlanded by Mr. Ardesir Framji Khabardar who presented them with nice bouquets of flowers amidst firing of crackers and the playing of native bands of music. On people expressing their wish to go with him as far as Mr. Sorabji's garden, he accompanied by his friends and preceded by the music bands and followed by hundreds of people, rolled on the road shaking hands with many a new comer and among them old Dr. Philipine Moniz. On the way at Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala's residence, he and Miss Emilia were garlanded again. The whole procession wended its way by the main road to Mr. Sorabji's garden, while crowds of spectators attended to witness the departure of their favourite doctor. At the garden, Mr. Daruwala and Mr. Ardesir Khabardar made eulogistic speeches to which a suitable reply was made by Dr. Pinto, who amidst deafening "vivas," proceeded on his journey, accompanied by a number of carriages full of Mahomedans. On the way to the station the party had to pass Donditha, where its proprietor, Mr. Khoobchand Dharamch and, compelled Dr. Pinto and his companions to alight and accept refreshments. He was again garlanded here and crackers were again fired. At the Damaun Road Railway station he took his seat in the train at 11 p.m., amidst repeated "vivas" of a number of people from Damaun, who had accompanied him for seven miles.

## THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

THE BOARD HAS DONE A GREAT DEAL OF HARM.

THE Mining Board of the Kolar Gold Field having made a reference to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons by telegram in connection with the Honourable H. P. Hodgson's application for a seat on the Board, a meeting of the chairman of some of the companies working on the Fields was held in London, when Lord Ribbledale took the chair, and the results of their deliberation have been forwarded to the Board here by Lord Ribbledale:—"The Chairman's meeting have come to the conclusion that the essential qualifications for membership consisted in a member being Superintendent on a working head of a mine residing on the field, and as Mr. Hodgson was not permanently resident on the Gold Field, and, therefore, not in a position to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the local wants and attend the meetings of the board regularly, he cannot be selected as a member of the Mining Board. Moreover the Krishnarajpur mine was already represented by the Superintendent. The Chairman's meeting deem it highly desirable that the membership should be restricted to the representatives of the companies holding a substantial interest in the field and, therefore, having a greater interest in any subject that may come up for discussion, than would be the case with the representatives of smaller companies, whose interest, moreover, may possibly prove to be of a transitory nature. It is also of the opinion that the members of the Board should consist of Superintendents of 'Mining Companies whose working capital subscribed, or already expended, represents not less than £50,000." Lord Ribbledale requested that the copies of the meeting of the Chairman of the Companies held at London be forwarded to the British Resident and the Mysore Durbar.

In the meantime Mr. Hodgson represented his case both to the Resident and the Durbar, and has received the following reply from the Resident, which conveys a strong expression of opinion that the Mining Board has done itself and the mines represented on the Kolar Gold Fields a great deal of harm:—My dear Hodgson,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th May, which, together with its accompaniments (since returned), was forwarded to the Dewan of Mysore. Sir Sheshadri Iyer entirely agrees with me that your exclusion from the Mining Board for the reasons assigned is a distinctly retrograde move, which must tend to deprive that body of the representative character with which it has hitherto been credited. The change, whereby the Mining Board will in future only represent certain companies, deprives the Durbar of the assistance which it has derived from the expression of the collective views of the companies, and it is on this account much to be regretted. It will henceforward apparently be necessary for the Durbar to obtain separately the opinions of the excluded companies, in addition to those forced by the Board, on sanitary and other questions connected with the Fields. You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter.—Yours sincerely, Donald Robertson."

The action of the chairman at London of the companies managed by John Taylor and Sons has given great dissatisfaction to the representatives of other companies. The Durbar will, it is believed, be approached to frame rules to secure a thoroughly representative body.

## AN ACTOR'S BODY IN A BOX.

CONSIGNED AS "THEATRICAL PROPERTIES."

STRANGE DISCOVERY AT KING'S-CROSS.

A GRUESOME discovery was made the other morning at the Goods Depot of the Great Northern Railway Company, in York-road, King's-cross. It appears that shortly after midnight a long case, made of rough deal, arrived at the depot from Middlesbrough. It was consigned to some persons at Wandsworth. On the top of the case were scrawled in chalk the words, "Theatrical Properties—This side up, with care." A portion of an advertising handbill, issued by a musical troupe, was also pasted on the box, which, being unusually heavy, aroused some suspicion.

On being opened by the goods yard officials, the case was found to contain a handsome polished pitch pine coffin, with brass mountings. There was also a smaller case, with articles of male clothing in it. The plate on the coffin bore an inscription, "——, died May 2nd, 1899, aged 26 years." When the coffin was unscrewed it was found to hold the body of a young man. A medical examination made subsequently showed that death was due to natural causes, and the body was removed to the St. Pancras Mortuary to await the arrival of the certificate of death from the consignor, who was telegraphed to by the officials.

Inquiries made later in the day show that the corpse had been sent from Middlesbrough by the manager of a theatrical company, addressed to the dead man's relatives at Wandsworth. The deceased had been appearing in a show at Middlesbrough, and was taken ill with pneumonia. He died and it was his wish to be sent back to London for burial. He had a wife and four children, and was in very poor circumstances. This novel method of removal was resorted to by his comrades in order, it is thought, to save expenses. The cost of the carriage of the case was 16s. 2d., whereas the cost of removal of a body over the same distance would have been £11 19s.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Ca'cutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature inside. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature inside. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 29·537 | S | 3 | 107·6 | 82·6 | 31 | ... | 0·99 | −3·87 |
| Sirsa | 29·518 | NE | 4 | 109·3 | 83·1 | 16 | ... | 0·99 | −2·48 |
| Delhi | 29·572 | W | 3 | 107·2 | 86·9 | 13 | ... | 2·16 | −1·64 |
| Agra | 29·574 | NW | 4 | 110·0 | 83·4 | 28 | ... | 2·39 | +0·35 |
| Jowrapore | 29·555 | Calm | 1 | 110·5 | 81·0 | 47 | 0·07 | 0·80 | .. |
| Allahabad | 29·514 | Calm | 2 | 109·8 | 85·2 | 48 | ... | 2·20 | −0·23 |
| Jhansi | 29·386 | NW | 4 | 111·3 | 89·2 | 35 | ... | 2·06 | −0·09 |
| Jacobabad | 29·576 | NW | 6 | 112·2 | 77·1 | 11 | ... | 2·05 | +0·70 |
| Karachi | 29·561 | NW | 11 | 103·9 | 78·7 | 28 | ... | 0·36 | −1·48 |
| Jeypore | 29·628 | NW | 1 | 103·1 | 80·9 | 24 | ... | 0·95 | −1·20 |
| Ajmere | 29·643 | W | 6 | 104·9 | 79·6 | 35 | ... | 1·53 | −0·61 |
| Deesa | 29·717 | SW | 8 | 106·1 | 76·5 | 67 | ... | 1·14 | +0·34 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·743 | SSW | 5 | 104·3 | 80·1 | 61 | ... | 0·60 | .. |
| Bhuj | 29·597 | WSW | 25 | 102·3 | 75·9 | 75 | ... | 0·23 | −0·48 |
| Jamnagar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·714 | W | 15 | 104·9 | 71·8 | 77 | ... | 0·34 | −0·47 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·755 | SW | 15 | 107·7 | 78·3 | 50 | ... | 0·13 | .. |
| Veraval | 29·768 | W | 12 | 89·6 | 80·3 | 90 | ... | 0·35 | .. |
| Neemuch | 29·658 | WSW | 17 | 100·0 | 79·0 | 72 | ... | 1·94 | +0·23 |
| Indore | 29·698 | SW | 9 | 100·1 | 77·6 | 66 | ... | 0·81 | −1·04 |
| Sangor | 29·631 | W | 7 | 104·3 | 82·1 | 27 | ... | 1·20 | −2·06 |
| Jubulpore | 29·601 | WSW | 4 | 103·0 | 84·1 | 23 | ... | 1·22 | −2·20 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·641 | SW | 5 | 106·6 | 80·2 | 56 | ... | 1·16 | −1·83 |
| Khandwa | 29·648 | NW | 12 | 104·2 | 82·1 | 49 | ... | 0·78 | −1·20 |
| Raipur | 29·599 | SW | 1 | 102·4 | 85·9 | 36 | ... | 4·37 | +0·63 |
| Nagpur | 29·609 | NNW | 10 | 109·2 | 88·0 | 40 | ... | 1·22 | −2·39 |
| Amraoti | 29·673 | NNW | 12 | 104·3 | 80·1 | 41 | ... | 2·31 | −1·02 |
| Akola | 29·694 | WNW | 17 | 105·2 | 81·3 | 50 | ... | 1·60 | −1·85 |
| Murat | 29·754 | SW | 13 | 99·7 | 80·1 | 64 | ... | 0·18 | −0·26 |
| Malegaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 29·803 | W | 9 | 91·4 | 82·4 | 68 | ... | 1·78 | −5·09 |
| Poona | 29·788 | W | 20 | 98·5 | 68·9 | 54 | ... | 3·08 | −0·83 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·747 | WNW | 12 | 99·4 | 69·4 | 62 | ... | 2·42 | .. |
| Aurangabad | ... | WNW | ... | 99·9 | 72·7 | 50 | ... | 3·75 | .. |
| Sholapur | 29·769 | NW | 9 | 101·7 | 73·5 | 53 | ... | 1·43 | −2·48 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·794 | NNW | 9 | 91·9 | 81·5 | 66 | ... | 1·57 | −1·25 |
| Belgaum | 29·758 | WNW | 27 | 89·3 | 68·8 | 68 | ... | 5·57 | −1·42 |
| Goa | 29·793 | N | 13 | 87·0 | 81·4 | 76 | ... | 11·12 | .. |
| Mangalore | 29·801 | NNE | 6 | 86·8 | 73·4 | 76 | 0

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday amounting to Rs. 20,000, on Madras, at ls. 3 31-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at ls. 3 3-4d.

Consols advanced 1-4 per cent yesterday to 110 1-16. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower at 25·20 1-2 fcs., but French Rentes remained at 102, Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 15-16. Bar Silver was unchanged at 28 1-16d. per oz.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 3,150,000 quarters, compared with 3,060,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 28 5-8s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market firm; for Linseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer.

Spot prices were again without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; while American Arrivals were 1-64 d. higher all round, extreme quotations being 3 21-64d. and 3 11-32d. per lb. for May and September-October delivery, respectively. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports, 11,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed firm.

The New York Market was closed yesterday for a holiday.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been steady in tone, with prices unchanged and a small business passing. Exporters bought 200 bales Sawginned at Rs. 144 1-2 per candy, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 123, 100 Bengal at Rs. 120, 200 Malwa at Rs. 126 1-2; and the Mills took 125 bales Broach at Rs. 150, 100 Amroli at Rs. 132, 100 Dhulia at Rs. 125, 200 Rampore at Rs. 124.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,561 | bales. |
| Wheat | 32,216 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 12,874 | " |
| Rapeseed | 14,393 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,188 | " |
| Poppyseed | 4,365 | " |
| Castorseed | 5,114 | " |
| Rice | 6,730 | " |

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady this morning at ls. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, ls. 3 15-16d. to ls. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and ls. 4 1-8 for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was limited and Merchants' Bills were scarce. Rates were given at closing as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | ls. 3 15-16d. per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | ls. 3 15-16d. " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...ls. 4 3-32 to 1-8d. " |
| Francs | 1·99 1-4 to ½ " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet in tone at 101 5-16 and 101 3-8 for Money and Account, respecitvely, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quiet. James Greaves and Swadeshi Mills have declined Rs. 5 each; Central India, Rs. 10; Sus, Rs. 15. Oriental Mill are Rs. 5 higher; Port Canning Co. Rs. 5. lower. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 1 1-4 less, at Rs. 1,298 3-4 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32
The Manchester Market has been firm

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 110 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 102 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 115 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 66 15-16 |
| Bar Silver | 28 1-16 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, MAY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Macleod left here yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai (Extra) left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 11th proximo.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormid from Bombay arrived at Singapore on May 31.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on May 30.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 83·7 |

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 82·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 87·0 |
| 2 p.m. | 88·5 |
| 4 p.m. | 87·4 |

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Aden Massouah interrupted.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Delagoabay-Mozambique Cable interrupted.

Cable Bonny Kamerun interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours, | Minutes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 30 | 8 | 45 p.m. | 3 | 38 |
| Teheran | 31 | 2 | 41 p.m. | 0 | 25 |
| Suez | 31 | 2 | 55 p.m. | 0 | 12 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 31st May, 1899.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | ... | 30 | ... | 1 |
| " Karachi | ... | 23 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras | ... | 23 | ... | 3 |

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 91,000 | 3,20,000 | 4,000 | 4,13,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 197 | 694 | 9 | 896 |
| For previous 19 weeks of half year | 14,86,863 | 42,88,272 | 76,819 | 58,35,952 |
| Total for 19 weeks | 15,77,861 | 45,48,272 | 80,819 | 60,98,952 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 82,550 | 4,01,538 | 1,526 | 4,85,614 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 179 | 871 | 3 | 1,053 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 10,39,525 | 45,33,312 | 89,611 | 56,62,478 |
| Decrease for the week | | | | Rs. 72,614 |
| Increase to date | | | | 4,36,474 |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—May 26, at No. 87, Mount Road, Teynampett, Madras, the wife of Mr R Branson, of a daughter.

LEICESTER—May 27, at Coonoor, the wife of B Leicester, Esq, Cassbire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CARNDUFF—BEADNELL—May 27, at St George's Cathedral, Madras by the Rev Acheson Williams, M A. William Anstruther Thompson, youngest son of David Carnduff, Esq., late H M Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces, India, to Maude Hilda, elder daughter of Capt W G Beadnell, late H M 77th Regt and of Castelly-dall, near Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

BATCHELOR—May 28, at the Hermitage, Ootacamund, Ellen Rhoda, eldest daughter of General H R Morgan.

WHITE—May 25, at Calicut, Malabar, George Nicholas White, Traffic Dept, Madras Railway, aged 49 years, 6 months and 7 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.


AN abstract of the opinions of educational experts and men of affairs, on Mr. J. M. Tata's provisional scheme for a Research Institute in India has been prepared by Mr. G. B. Padshah, the Honorary Secretary. Seventy-six opinions have been sent in to the Committee and others are yet to come. Mr. Justice Ranade has arranged the opinions under eleven heads, a laborious work which will simplify the arduous task of the Committee. The seventy-six authorities consulted about the Draft Scheme of Studies, and the proposed Bill for the incorporation of an Imperial University, include the Directors of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency and in the Berars, sixteen heads of colleges and inspectors of divisions, the Residents and Dewans of several Natives States. Mr. Giles observes very truly that it is useless to expect unanimity when a novel scheme of the kind is placed before a large number of persons. It is satisfactory that the majority of the specialists in this Presidency who have been consulted, fully appreciate the value of the scheme, and deem it calculated to contribute to the industrial, scientific and hygienic development of the country. There is however some apprehension that part of the scheme may trench upon the legitimate functions of the existing Universities. Mr. Giles recognises that it would provide India with an advanced education which is at present non-existent but that its development must be to a certain extent experimental. He adds that the scheme would, and should, have received severe scrutiny, and possibly scant recognition if Mr. Tata, instead of making a provision of thirty lakhs had sought to tap the public funds for the purpose. The Director recommends caution and the avoidance of large estimates which might alarm the public opinion of a poor and cautious country. The development of the scheme should be gradual, in proportion to the available resources. He recommends that for a beginning, two experts in Chemistry and Technology should be brought out to inquire into the resources of the country and to formulate an opinion as to the eventual location of the institute and the immediate expenditure necessary for buildings and their accessories. This is a practical suggestion deserving of full consideration. It is, however, open to doubt whether experts in the two subjects named would be best qualified to advise in such matters. The Abstract is preceded by a quotation from Renan showing the spirit in which the Germans deal with educational questions:—"The strength of the education of the peasantry in Germany is due to the strength of higher education in Germany. It is the University which makes the school. It is said that the elementary teacher conquered the Austrians at Sadowa. Not at all. It was German science and German virtue that conquered at Sadowa. The education of the masses is the result of the high education of certain classes. The people of those countries which, like the United States, have created a great school system for the people without a serious higher instruction, shall for a long time yet expiate their fault by their intellectual mediocrity, their coarseness, their superficiality, and their lack of general intelligence." This view of the matter, far from giving offence, is republished with approval in the American Education Report. It is certain that in Germany men of the highest educational eminence would be selected to advise upon the creation of an Imperial University such as is now contemplated for India.

Mr. Justice Ranade notes that the general opinion of those consulted is in favour of confining attention at the outset to technical and scientific studies. Principal Beck, of the Alighur College, holds that, if what is aimed at is a Technical Institute, and Industrial progress, the Committee are right in proposing to give real higher industrial education. But if the object in view is the encouragement of research, then the most fruitful field is not natural science, but history, economics, philology, folklore and the like. A high educational authority in England has just made a similar pronouncement in somewhat different words. He affirms that it is useless to teach students to become biologists, bacteriologists, or chemists by setting them to study those special subjects until they have learned how to grasp and apply principles. This can only be accomplished by the higher education, of which the classics are the best instruments. Indeed from this point of view the chief excellence of the classics in these days is that they are perfectly useless for all practical purposes while forming the best gymnastic exercises for the development of the intellectual faculties. Whether philology and folklore would be as effective, is open to doubt, Mr. Beck is, however, on safer ground when he says that there is in India an immense field for research in philology, ethnology and comparative mythology which can only be studied on the spot, while natural sciences can be investigated with at least equal advantages in the laboratories of Europe. The Rev. Principal Davis of the Gujerat College, like many others, objects that the scheme wavers between a technical teaching University and an institution of which research shall be the chief object. Father Kemp, of St. Xavier's College, fears that a new teaching University, with power to institute chairs and lectureships in literature, science and arts, in all their branches, would make research the primary aim, a mere secondary consideration. Such a University might, without any one having the right of interference, supersede the existing Universities and ruin the colleges affiliated to them. He deems it impolitic to entrust to independent, and eventually, to indigenous agency, the education of the men to whom the education of the people is committed, and for which the Government is primarily responsible. The new University would, no doubt, teach chemical technology which cannot at present be studied in India, where employment cannot be found for qualified men, and to send students to the new University, who will be unable to find a career on leaving it, would simply mean the creation of a new set of discontented young men.

Dr. P. C. Ray, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, thinks that it would be better to send selected students of chemistry and technology to Europe and America to be apprenticed for a number of years, for experts so trained will always find employment, but he acknowledges that if Mr. Tata's scheme be successfully launched, it will open a new era in the intellectual and industrial development of India. But he recommends that the State agencies already at work for the diffusion of scientific education should be fully utilised. There are physiological, pathological and chemical laboratories in the Medical College, Calcutta, and a laboratory in the Presidency College with an income representing a capital of twenty lakhs. These Calcutta laboratories have not produced original workers, because there is no demand for scientific research for application to the arts in India. It seems to him to be unnecessary to create a separate institute for research, when those already in existence are not sought after. Dr. Ray recommends that the fund to be raised, with Mr. Tata's endowment as a nucleus, should be set apart for Research Post-Graduate Scholarships. He urges the importance of co-ordinating existing institutions with a view to turning them to better practical account. Mr. E. C. Cholmondely, Principal of the Holkar College, and Director of Public Instruction, Indore, advises caution. If work with suitable pay, can be found for every student that gains a diploma, there is no doubt that students will be forthcoming in sufficient numbers. But at present the demand for diplomaed students is not brisk. Of twenty students who graduated in the last five years, from the Indore College, two have been employed in the State, one of them in the army. It is possible that in the future things may improve, and that Native States may have need of engineers, sanitary inspectors or chemists, and students will be forthcoming. Mr. R. M. Gunion, Principal of Daly College, is impressed with the fact that the difficulty of finding employment for students who have gone through their course deserves serious consideration. Hindu youths, as a rule, are weighted with the responsibilities and obligations of a family before they take their degree. Students without the hope of scholarships or prospects of employment, will not continue studies from the pure love of learning, and it is bad for the State, when "more are bred scholars than preferment can take off." Colonel Barr, sent to the Committee five opinions from the Native States of Central India, all sceptical as to whether a sufficient number of students would enter upon post-graduate studies unless they are assured of scholarships or employment Principal Tait, of the Baroda College, regards the scheme as an ambitious one for which India is not ripe, and is satisfied that the funds might be infinitely better utilised in other ways of a cognate nature. He would suggest as an alternative scheme, local schools of Art and Technology on an extended scale, institutes of bacteriology and hygiene, training colleges for secondary teachers, and fellowships in Europe and America for selected men to do specified work in research. By these means, the higher scientific education would be brought home to a greater number of the people, students would obtain an education more practical and better suited to the country and the cost would not be overwhelming. On the other hand, Mr. Covernton, Educational Inspector in Sind, is convinced that a real teaching University, modelled on the English or the German system, would be of more general advantage to the natives of India than an institute for the manufacture of second-rate specialists. Many men have many minds. The Committee are evidently of opinion that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom.

THE disputes between Great Britain and France with regard to territorial possessions on the lower Niger have been virtually settled by the boundary agreement made last year, and the rights of the Royal Niger Company are about to be transferred to the Colonial Office. The "Westminster Review" for April reviews the work accomplished by the Company and discusses the future of the Niger. This Company unlike the other existing Chartered Corporations depends entirely for its dividend on trade profits, and while its shareholders have cause for thankfulness, all must welcome the substantial addition to the volume of British commerce. The French for years had designs on this enormous territory, and but for the Chartered Company it would have been absorbed by that country and thus have been practically closed to British trade. The work of civilisation has been an arduous and painfully slow task, the regions being inhabited by pagan tribes imbued with depraved superstitions and barbarous customs. Their entrance to the country found slavery rampant, the defenceless natives being captured in large numbers by Mohammedans, who sent them off to toil in distant climes, and treating them not only as chattels but as a convenient and easily convertible currency in a country which has not yet learned the advantages of a coinage. In preventing the continuance of this ingrained custom blood has had unfortunately to be shed, but the result is that a great deal of the traffic in human flesh has been suppressed. Vigorous measures had also to be taken against the practice of sacrificing human beings to appease their gods. Their customs entailed the most barbarous cruelties. In parts the people are confirmed cannibals, and in bringing about a cessation of these atrocities great care was required not to incur the enmity of the natives. The dual capacity of the Company as an administrative authority and a trading body has brought it into collision with private traders, and in furthering its own interests it has diverted trade from other exits on the coast to the Niger route. It is doubtless partly from this cause the Colonial office is taking over the administration of the Protectorate, and certainly experience shows the incompatibility of the trading and administrative powers being in the same hands. For the transfer of its rights the Company receives £750,000 besides about £140,000 for the permanent plant and warehouses and other favourable rights. The future commercial prospects are distinctly good. The Central Soudan is the richest part of tropical Africa, and even yet little more than the outskirts have been touched by the trader. The Company will now be able to concentrate its attention on opening up the interior to trade, and a railway connecting the great commercial city of Kano with the navigable waters of the Niger would be most advantageous. Mr. Harold Bindloss, in his book "In the Niger Country," describes the unhealthy region through which the waters of the Niger flow to the sea, but behind which, he says, there is a productive country which exports large quantities of palm oil, where cotton grows wild, where coffee may be easily cultivated, and where there are great forests of mahogany lying idle through dearth of hands to work them. But more important than all, says Mr. Bindloss, is rubber, which is probably destined shortly to become more valuable than the present staple, palm oil.

RAIN fell in almost all provinces during the past ten days, but none complains of unseasonable weather except Bengal, which remarks that it was in excess of agricultural requirements. It saved several parts from something approaching a water famine, but it had little effect in Rajputana where there are now six thousand persons in receipt of famine relief. In that part of the country agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily however, and land is being prepared in all districts for the autumn crops. The agricultural stock is in fair to good condition, though fodder scarcity prevails in various States. Wells are failing in Kherwara and arrangements are being made to supplement the water supply. Bombay reports moderate or light rain in parts of seven districts during the week. Preparations for monsoon cultivation are progressing generally; and sowing is going on in Karachi, Shikarpur, and Kanara. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in four and fallen in three districts; elsewhere they are stationary. In Madras cultivation is proceeding and standing crops are in a satisfactory condition. Pasture is scanty, but fodder is sufficient, so the condition of cattle is generally good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the standing crops are doing well and are being irrigated where necessary. The extra crops are being harvested in parts and the preparation of fields for the autumn crops and sowings continue. Prospects are favourable and supplies and fodder are sufficient. The outlook in the Punjab is not quite so bright, but the Kashmir prospects are declared to be excellent. Burma reports show the standing crops in Katha to be doubtful. They are poor in parts of Mandalay, but they are fair in the Ruby Mines district, and good elsewhere. Assam hopes for a good tea crop though red spider is prevalent. Berar and Hydrabad are not quite cheerful, for fodder is insufficient in parts of the Wun district and the water supply is inadequate in others.

WE have received through Mr. Tinter, the local Vice-Consul for Spain, specimen sheets of the illustrations of "The Book of the Red Cross," which is being published under the patronage of His Holiness the Pope, the Queens of Spain and Italy, the Emperor of Germany and other high personages. The illustrations are beautifully printed, and intending subscribers should communicate with M. le General President de l'Assemblie Supreme de la Croix-Rouge Espagnole rue Huertas, 11 La Cruz Roja, Madrid.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"At a joyous celebration of the Queen's 80th Birthday at Trincomallee, the sports were interrupted by a sad accident. Lieutenant R. G. L. Chichester, of the Highland Light Infantry, and his horse fell down. A boy was hurt and was immediately removed to the hospital. The officer, who was also hurt, is improving."

AT a special meeting of the Calcutta Municipality, Mr. F. C. Deverill was elected Executive Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta. Although a successful candidate, he has had no Indian experience, but he has filled several important Municipal appointments in Australia.

A FATAL accident has occurred on the Maymy, Railway construction by a tip. A waggon loaded with sleepers, which was also carrying a cashier and an accountant and sixteen others, suddenly tipped up, killing the cashier on the spot and seriously injuring a Burmese woman. Mr. Harvey Adamson, Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burmah, and Captain Browning, Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, were travelling in the next truck, and had a very narrow escape.

UPON the departure of the Russian steamer Yingkow from Chefoo for Port Arthur on the 24th April an engineer heard knocking sounds down aft, as soon as the engines began to move, and saw a Chinaman being dragged around the shaft The engines were stopped. A search below resulted in the mangled remains of the Chinaman being found. Three more Chinamen, all coolies, were also discovered stowed away in the same compartment. They had witnessed the horrible death of their companion. It turned out afterwards that the second cook of the vessel had stowed them away for 70 cents. and that, before leaving, they had tried to get out, but the cook had shut down the hatch on them.

THERE were eight fresh cases of plague in Calcutta on Sunday. The deaths reported numbered eight also, but of these seven occurred on previous dates.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, Late Punjab Civil Service, has been granted an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 for the compilation of a law manual for the guidance of Commissariat Officers.

IT is reported that over the South-East trades region and over the North Indian Ocean the monsoon conditions are progressing normally and satisfactorily, and that the current is steadily advancing.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuence of the appointment of a special Forage Officer in Bengal and the Punjab Commands and Lieutenant Meagher is appointed on a consolidated salary of Rs. 700 per mensem.

WE are glad to be able to state that the Viceroy has expressed his gratification at the pluck and capacity exhibited by Messrs. Goad and Richardson in the fight with dacoits which took place in the Jhansi district on the 2nd May. They had already received the acknowledgment by the Lieutenant-Governor of their splendid behaviour.

THE State Ball at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday night, passed off with great eclat. The night was fine and the attendance enormous. The presence of a large number of officers from Umballa and the surrounding hill garrisons showed that Lady Curzons consideration in bringing forward the date of the ball has been widely appreciated and taken advantage of.

WE noticed a few days ago the death at Bulrampur of Chand Murat, the big fighting elephant of the raj. It is almost as difficult to think of a female elephant dying of a broken heart as of a "new" woman—the one being too heavy and the other too light: but it is odd that Lachmania, the big female who had daily fetched fodder for Chand Murat for the past 35 years, died eight days later. The mahouts swear that Lachmania was not ill at all but died of grief.

AT some sports held at Trincomalee in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration, one of the Misses Douglas fell in a cycle race, but did not sustain any serious injury. Lieutenant Chichester, of the Highland Light Infantry, had a bad fall in a horse race, which followed. He was picked up unconscious and bleeding profusely but is now progressing favorably. A boy whom he injured in his fall lies in a precarious condition. The accident brought the sports to an abrupt termination.

LUCKNOW has been chosen as the place of meeting for the next Indian National Congress, which will assemble as usual during the Christmas holidays. The preliminaries of the meeting are already being arranged. On Wednesday a meeting of friends and sympathisers was held in the Refaha-i-am grounds under the presidency of Pandit Bishna Narain Das, for the purpose of forming a reception committee. A representative committee was formed, and will meet shortly for the election of office-bearers. The question of a site for the Congress pendal was discussed at the last meeting of the Municipality. A letter was received from the Civil Surgeon, objecting to the grant of the Shamina-ki Darga grounds for the purpose on account of its proximity to the city. The Nazul Officer wrote, inquiring if the objection raised by the Civil Surgeon could be obviated by increasing the area for the camp from ten to twelve and-a-half acres. A resolution of the Health Sub-Committee was read to the effect that there was likelihood of no danger to the health of the city by allowing the Congress Camp to be erected on the Shamina-ki-Darga grounds. After a prolonged discussion it was resolved: "That the Commissioner of the Division be informed that the Board objects to the grant of Shamina grounds for the Congress Camp, on account of its proximity to the city, and recommends that a better and more suitable site at some distance from the populated portion of the city be given, subject to the approval of the Civil Surgeon."

PARTICULARS of the disgraceful attack on the Jews at Nicolaieff were not allowed to appear in the Press, and it is, therefore, difficult to learn the truth. It is, however, reported that a number of Israelites were beaten to death and that a Russian officer and several men were killed whilst endeavouring to stop the pillage of a Jewish house. Everywhere the windows of the Jewish quarters were shattered, and shops looted. The Orthodox Russians and foreigners hastened to display in their windows, or hang out on their doors the sacred ikons. and other religious pictures. Foreigners borrowed these symbols from their servants. In the poor Jewish quarters, Latin crosses were chalked on the doors and walls, but this device becoming known, the houses of Jews and Christians were indiscriminately battered and pillaged. There is always a latent danger of Anti-Jewish excesses during Eastertide. After the long Lenten fast the mujik eats and drinks to something more than repletion, and is ready for any devilment. A trustworthy private correspondent, writing from Nicolaieff, says:—In the desperate struggles between the rioters and the military who were endeavouring to protect the Jews, the former drove back the soldiers with heavy stones slung in their hand-wielded belts. Not then having permission to fire, the troops were shockingly abused. It is credibly stated that an officer and seven soldiers were killed in a melee near the bazaar. All the banks and other business-houses were closed by order, and the Governor has directed that all schoolboys and students are to remain within their domiciles for three days.

SPEAKING recently of the opening of the Indian Midland extension to Baran as the completion of another link in the direct route between Calcutta and Karachi, writes the Allahabad paper, we alluded to the Government of India's "veto" upon the proposed Nagda-Bara-Muttra line. In appears, however,—and we have the best authority for the correction,—that so far from the Government of India being in an attitude of hostility towards this scheme, they have for the last three or four years consistently advocated its being undertaken. It is the India Office that, for reasons of its own, has so persistently blocked it. It was remarked at the same time that the completion of the Agra-Muttra-Delhi line would weaken the case for the construction of the Nagda-Bara one; but in the view of the Government of India the Agra-Delhi chord is an essential part of the larger scheme, and it is in this light, rather than on account of its particular merits or local prospects, that the authorities are anxious for its construction. As to the dividing point of the gauges the idea is that everything up to and including the Nagda-Bara line should be on the broad-gauge, while beyond and north of that the metre-gauge should hold the field. Eventually, no doubt we shall see direct communication established between Karachi and Bombay on the broad-gauge throughout. The obvious route for this connection is one that would run through Hyderabad, Lakhpat, Bhaj and Viramgam, skirting the Runn of Cutch. Such a line is earnestly desired by the military authorities as providing direct communication between Karachi and Bombay, and although it is difficult to imagine that it would ever bring any return worth speaking of on the cost for the reasons alluded to, it may be reckoned among the projects to come. At any rate, the first step towards its realisation has already been taken in the shape of a survey, which is, or shortly will be, engaged in laying down the outlines of the project.

IN a letter to a Nationalist journal "An Irish member of Parliament" admits and laments the decadence of the Irish Parliamentary Party, which he declares to be no longer a fighting force, nor indeed a force of any kind. Although there are seventy members in the party, the number taking part in the divisions of the present session would not so far average twelve members in each division. This condition of affairs is attributed solely to the ingratitude of the Irish people, which has refused to compensate its poor but honest representatives for their sacrificed time and ability. "An Irish member of Parliament" suggests that each priest in the 1,080 Roman Catholic parishes of Ireland should be asked to secure the guarantee of an annual subscription of 6l. from each parish to the parliamentary fund. The total would be sufficient to ensure a large and effective force of the party in constant attendance during each parliamentary session.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, ex-Premier of Natal, on May 9 read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute on "The Colonies and the Century." Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins presided. Sir John Robinson, after referring to the change which had come over public opinion with respect to the Colonies and their value to the empire, and describing their extent and position at the opening of the century, said that the Colonies were now, as regards area, six times more extensive than they were in 1800, and their united population three and one-third times greater. That population included persons of nearly all European nations and coloured people of many races and religions, showing what a cosmos the British Empire was, what a tolerant and all-embracing Power it had become. The trade of the mother country with the Colonies, starting from comparatively nominal figures, had reached an approximate total of 181,000,000, of which 94,000,000 were, in 1897, imports. Though the Colonies had been compelled to adopt less liberal tariffs than England and to raise income by indirect taxation, their ports were open alike to all, their tariffs fell equally upon all nations, and other countries had not been slow to avail themselves of those opportunities. American and German manufactures especially were vigorously pushed in colonial markets, and were specially adapted by the care and intelligence of their manufacturers in many cases to meet the requirements of colonial consumers. But still the British product held its own and made its way—still the chief volume of colonial produce flowed to home markets—and as the century closed it could still be said that the British consumer, whether at home or in the Colonies, did most of his business with the British producer. Since 1850 the revenue of India had risen from 27,500,000 to 60,000,000, and its public debt from 55,000,000 to 235,000,000, while in the other colonies the sum total of income had increased from three and two-third to 54,000,000, and their indebtedness from 5,500,000 to 334,000,000. This stupendous debt of Greater Britain, mainly to British bondholders, meant not a stifling load of national obligation, a crushing burden upon national energies, or the exhaustion of national resources and strength, but life, expansion, progress, commercial development, and industrial activity throughout one-fourth of the world's surface. It meant 36,000 miles of railway, safe and deepened harbours, bridges over previously impassable rivers, a wholesome and adequate water supply, the reclamation of waste lands and the provision of coast defence works, and Government and other buildings. Those millions of debt were a solid investment of capital applied to eminently reproductive purposes, yielding benefits of incomparable value to mankind at large. The policy steadfastly pursued by Great Britain in granting full privileges of self-government to her colonies had been completely justified by results. No thought of rupture had at any time been cherished, solidarity of interest and the sentiment of kinship had bound mother country and daughter land together.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## RESULT OF THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Flying Fox | 1 |
| Damocles | 2 |
| Innocence | 3 |

## MAJOR MARCHAND'S RECEPTION.

### GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Major Marchand arrived at Toulon to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm by the authorities and several deputations.

MAY. 31.

Major Marchand, replying to addresses of welcome on his arrival at Toulon, alluded briefly to Fashoda, and said he rejoiced to find the report he had heard that the country had risen against the army was untrue.

Interviewed after his reception by a correspondent of the "Times" Marchand ridiculed the idea that he contemplated assuming the role of a Napoleon.

## THE DREYFUS CASE.

### ESTERHAZY WROTE THE BORDEREAU.

MAY 30.

In concluding his address to the Court of Cassation, M. Ballot Beaupre said the new fact legally required for a revision of the Dreyfus case was the discovery of two letters from Major Esterhazy written on peculiar paper which was identical with that of the "Bordereau." Finally he asseverated on his honour and conscience, he was convinced that Esterhazy wrote the "Bordereau," and the honour of the army, he said, did not require the detention of an innocent man on Devil's Island. An immense sensation has been caused in Paris and the anti-revisionists are dumbfounded, declaring that M. Ballot Beaupre has been bribed.

## THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

MAY 30.

Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger have arrived at Bloemfontein, and official receptions have been held.

A triumphal arch was erected and other decorations adorned the town in honour of the meeting.

## RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

A Russian Railway Loan of £2,975,000 sterling has been issued in London.

## THE SOUTHPORT ELECTION.

Sir George Pilkington, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Southport in the place of the late Sir Naylor-Leyland, defeating Mr. Charles Balfour, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 583.

The voting was as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir G. Pilkington, L. | 5,635 |
| Mr. C Balfour, U. | 5,052 |

## TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS

The total tenders for £2,500,000 of India bills amounted to £7,290,000.

£1,000,000 have been allotted in six months bills at a minimum price of £98-14-3, the average rate being £2-10-2.

£1,500,000 were also allotted at a minimum of £97-3-6 1-4, the average rate being £2-14-11 1-2.

## THE ALLOTMENT OF INDIA BILLS.

MAY 31.

The allotment of £1,500,000 in India Bills as reported in the last message was in twelve months bills.

## THE CRICKET SEASON.

The cricket matches decided to-day, are as follows :—

Essex defeated Kent by 118 runs.

Middlesex beat Yorkshire at Lords by an innings and 2 runs.

Surrey beat Somersetshere at the Oval by an innings and 379 runs.

The match between the Australians and Oxford University played at Oxford ended in a draw.

## OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE AT JULLUNDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Plague has broken out in Kamah village on Phugwara Road in Jullundur district.

## THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Dane has returned to Simla, and resumed charge of the duties of the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government.

## PROCEEDING ON FURLOUGH.

Mr. Dansey, Conservator of Forests, Naini Tal, proceeds home on two years' furlough, Mr. Fordyce, from Bengal, officiating.

## EXHIBITS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Maharajah of Nepal is sending a great collection of bronzes to Indian Court, Paris Exhibition, which will also contain a series of twelve pictures to be painted from life by Mr. Swinnerton of Simla, of typical members of each corps of Imperial Service Troops.

Good progress is being made with the Indian Court, Paris Exhibition, under Mr. Ribbentrop's able direction. The central archway work is in hand in Burma, Simla and Baroda, and will contain amongst other exhibits silver elephant, nearly two feet high, with gold howdah; while arrangements have been made for fitting all recesses of trophies with plate-glass to protect the exhibits. Show cases have been allotted to Punjab States and Madras, Rajputana, and Central India, while the Kashmir Durbar has undertaken the important part of construction of the central trophy, and Hyderabad and Gwalior are sending sumptuous collections, Bombay blackwood carving being also well represented. The gallery of Imperial Section will be lined with Kashmir appliquee friezs pillars, being sheathed in Simla work. Messrs. Mitchell and Co. of Srinagar have offered a collection of rare carpets to decorate walls, and Punjab will probably supply silk worked phulkaries for the arches. Ornamental staircases carved in Burma and two tea verandahs in carved wood will face the grand entrance, while paintings of picturesque types of Imperial Service Troops will appropriately complete the decoration of the courts so largely set up by the contributions of Native States.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The returns published by the Quarter-Master General's department show that during the last trooping season 16,911 men of the British Army, 648 wives, and 802 children arrived in India from Home and colonies; while 14,566 men, 648 wives, and 1,237 children returned to England or proceeded to colonial stations.

# ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

## DON PEROSI'S ORATORIO.

## NEW FARCE AT THE STRAND.

## THE NEW GALLERY.

LONDON, MAY 12.

On Wednesday, at Queen's Hall, British music-lovers heard, for the first time in England, one of the much-debated oratorios of Don Lorenzo Perosi, namely, "La Trasfigurazione di N. S. Gesu Cristo." Perosi's oratorios—at present four in all, although they are eventually to be brought up to a cycle of a round dozen, comprising the principal events in the career of our Saviour—created a year or so ago an immense sensation in Italy. Since then one or more of them have been presented in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other European capitals, as well as in the United States of America, giving rise to an extraordinary divergence of opinion. Those who heard the "Transfiguration" at Queen's Hall that day may well understand the reason. In Italy Perosi's oratorios were warmly taken up, not only by the Pope and the Cardinals, but also by laymen interested in stage morality, as at once a protest against and an antidote to the more sordid and objectionable forms of Italian opera, some of the less decorous examples of which have, of course, not been seen in England at all. The oratorio was, in fact, of greater dramatic and melodic interest than the ordinary Mass, while at the same time it did not offend the susceptibilities of decent people. Indeed, the "Transfiguration" and its companion works performed precisely the purpose foreseen by St. Philip Neri, when, for performance in the Oratory at Rome, he borrowed from the ancient Miracle Plays the "Dramma sacra per musica." Of course in St. Philip's time these "Oratorios," as they came to be called, were acted; whereas the works of Don Perosi are written more in accordance with our own views of oratorio, and, indeed, are to a considerable extent based upon the model of the "Passions" of Bach. Thus in the "Transfiguration" the Narrator throughout is a tenor, while the words of the Saviour are entrusted to a baritone, and the chorus from time to time reflect upon the situation, taking part in a series of Chorales and Hymns. It would, perhaps, have added to the interest of the work if the choruses had been more frequent, and particularly more dramatic and varied in treatment, and if we had been occasionally accorded something more nearly approaching the set airs and melodies of the country which was once known as "The Land of Song." Don Perosi, however, has felicitously adopted the plan of relieving the monotony of his narratives by very frequent orchestral interludes, in which although there are some signs of crudity and lack of experience in writing for the modern band, we yet have plenty of fancy and natural ability, as well as from time to time a stream of pure Italian tune. The "Transfiguration" would, beyond question, have been more effective if, instead of using Latin, it had been sung in the tongue "understanded of the people." Also although Mr Riseley did what he could with the materials available, the gentlemen of the chair as is usual in the case of busy men in the afternoon seemed to be a numerical minority. Lastly a work so strongly imbued with the deep religious feeling would, beyond question, be much more effective in a cathedral.

Messrs. George and Thomas Broadhurst, the new lessees of the Strand, made a capital start last week with a comfortable and prettily-decorated house and a most amusing farce, called "Why Smith Left Home," the first performance of which kept the audience in an almost continuous state of laughter. The new piece, for which Mr. George Broadhurst is responsible, belongs to the same category as "What Happened to Jones," by the same author, and should certainly be assured no less favour. It is cheerful, bright, and merry, while the various complications are brought about by means that make no undue strain upon the credulity of the listener. The baneful element of "equivoque," that has been the undoing of so many farces, is indeed well nigh entirely absent from Mr. Broadhurst's piece, the action of which is as straightforward as one could desire. When, for instance, Smith is found kissing the maid, he does not seek refuge in a network of lies, but simply states the honest truth that, coming upon the girl attired in one of her mistress's cast-off dresses, he had mistaken her for his wife, and acted on the belief. Even more wonderful is the fact that Mrs. Smith accepts the explanation unhesitatingly, and declares herself satisfied! To find in a farce an imbroglio so natural and unforced is, it need scarcely be said, as pleasant as it is unusual. Mr. Broadhurst, moreover, possesses a refreshing sense of humour while his dialogue, if not exactly witty, is unfailingly bright and full of happy ideas.

The third act of "Why Smith Left Home" is neither so amusing nor so interesting as its two predecessors, and the management should at once take steps to have the dull passages bodily removed. What remains will amply suffice to send the audience away in the best of humour with themselves and the piece. Playgoers care but little for the love-making of elderly couples, and the scene between Miss Smith and Major Duncombe might easily be wholly dispensed with, or at least reduced to the narrowest limits. Miss Smith, to be frank, with her kittenish ways and spinsterly affectation, constitutes rather a painful spectacle, upon which it is not wise to insist. Otherwise the piece rattles along in the briskest and merriest fashion, one laughable situation following with becoming rapidity upon the other's heels. The members of the company the same, by the way, which has played in the farce throughout America during the past twelvemonth, are, moreover, admirably suited to their work, while the comparative strangeness of their accent and the novelty of their method only serve to render the performance more attractive.

Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle, who plays Smith, is an excellent comedian, experienced, humorous, and lively, who never for a moment allows the business of the stage to flag. His facial expression, also, is extremely good, and yet at no instant does he mar his effects by an endeavour to force them upon the audience. Singularly clear, too, was Mr. George A. Barnum's sketch of an impulsive German Count, whose desire to make known his amorous longings stood in inverse ratio to his power of giving them utterance. As a character actor Mr. Barnum must be assigned a high position. Miss Annie Yeamans furnished a striking and wonderfully realistic study of an American-Irish cook, full of neat and diverting touches; while as Mrs. Smith Miss Marion Giroux quickly captured everyone by her proud and buoyant manner. A word, also, must be spared to Miss Dorothy Usper for her exceedingly clever impersonation of the serving maid, Julia. The usual call for the author on the conclusion of the performance brought Mr. Edward Sass, the genial manager, before the curtain to explain that Mr. Broadhurst was in New York.

Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle is a man of whom his country may be proud. An American without an Americanism, with a full rich voice and a genial manner, he is popular wherever he goes, and is one of the most sought members of the great Green Room Club. He is a native of Texas, but of purely Scotch descent, and went to school in Glasgow, after which he went to the English Classical College in Boston preparatory to going to Harvard to become a parson. But the Church failed to attract him, and he went to a ranch in Texas and for some time worked as a cowboy, after which, being devoted to horses, he took charge of his father's stock-farm for thoroughbreds until he was eighteen, when he was placed in a bank in Texakano. This life did not suit him. Being attracted by the law he began to study, and in nineteen months (before he was twenty) was qualified. In 1888 he became a candidate for J. P. but losing his election by a few votes, and being very tired of waiting for clients, he decided he would now "become an actor." Tragedy he felt was his forte, so for some time he played Shakespearean and other heavy parts, but eventually Mr. Arbuckle was advised to "eschew the toga with that jolly round face" and take to comedy. On this advice the young actor acted promptly, and in his present line has been successful all along the road.

The centre of a wall in the West Room at the New Gallery is given up to "The Miracle of Sacred Fire in the Church of the Sepulchre Jerusalem" by Mr. W. Holman Hunt. This is a crowded canvas, full of detail, full of faces. There is something almost tragic in the contrast between the tremendous earnestness, the tremendous laboriousness, that evidently went to its making and the absolute ineffectiveness of the result. It is spotted all over with details, no one of which is in any real pictorial relation with another, there is an absolute lack of unity in the whole picture and the colour is neither true nor good. It takes nearly two pages and a half of the catalogue to describe it. "Falling Leaves" by Mr. J. M. Strudwick, is very like all the other pictures that Mr. Strudwick has ever exhibited. It is a thin solution of Burne-Jones—very, very much diluted—all the distinction being entirely dissolved away. It is very elaborately delineated, but this elaboration does not include either good or even characteristically bad drawing. "In a Garden" by Mr. W. G. Von Glehn, is a charming composition, representing a blonde seated girl in white wearing a large straw hat; it is full of light and life and charm, and was exhibited, with other works, by Mr. Von Glehn at the Goupil Gallery a little while ago. "Pamela" by Mr. George H. Boughton, is a characteristic example of this painter's work; all the accustomed sweetness, grace, and artificiality are to be found in it. Mr. Boughton exhibits also "An August Day in Scotland." This is a pleasant combination of figures and a very green landscape: some distant men are a-shooting, and in the foreground a graceful girl in a pink blouse stands to watch them. "Major General Sir F. Richard Pollock, K. C. S. I.," by the Hon. John Collier, is a well wrought and highly effective piece of portraiture, the air of distinction of the original of the painting being well rendered. Mr. Collier exhibits also "Evil" a girl in red, who, in a dismal moonlit landscape, is crouching by a watch fire, whose light glows upon her face and glistens in her eyes; it is an eerie fancy effectively realised.

"Evening Mists" by Mr. Wilfrid Ball, is a landscape imbued with a good deal of poetic feeling, pleasant too in colour, with its soft greys and tawny reds. "The Girl with a Rose" by Mr. Harold Speed, is accomplished, elegant, and facile. Very brilliant and lifelike is "New Mown Hay," by Miss Flora M. Reid, representing two little girls breakfasting "al fresco"; Miss Reid contributes also "Vanity, Vanity, All is Vanity," an old market-stall woman, such as Miss Reid has painted many times before, arranging her cap at a mirror held by a younger woman. Of portraits in the South Room, "Sir George Gunning, Bart." by Mr. H. Harris Brown is a strong and effective piece of work. "The Question" by Mr. Wolfram Onslow Ford, is a somewhat curious composition representing a brown-haired woman making strange gestures with her hands; but there is evident intention, in it, and the colouring is very refined. Great and highly-trained technical skill is displayed in "The closing Door," by Miss Anna Alma-Tadema, a large and beautifully finished water-colour with a certain tragic intensity about it. The door in question is presumably being closed by a man—you only see the hand with which he is doing it—and a girl with tearful agonised face turns away, convulsively clutching at her own necklace. "The Twelve Brothers" by Mr. Arthur J. Gaskin, is a somewhat purposeless imitation of early Italian painting; and "Beauty" receiving the White Rose from her Father," is a still more elaborate experiment in the same direction. In "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," Baron Arild Rosekrantz portrays a lady a la Leonardo da Vinci; he is very successful with his colour, which is sombre and rich. Mr. Robert Little's "Dream of Italy" is a pleasant landscape, which would, however, give us rather more satisfaction if we were not haunted by the recollection that Gaspar Poussin did exactly this kind of thing—only very much better. "In Dedication," by Mr. G. F. Watts, against a blood-red sky a blue-clad angel is weeping over the wings of slaughtered birds, sacrified upon the altar of Vanity—at least, a figure with a mirror in bas-relief upon the altar seems to indicate this, in which case the artist's intention is, of course, obvious. "Peace and Goodwill" by the same artist, represents a Madonna and Child. It is somewhat uncertain in handling, but has the largeness of manner that always characterises Mr. Watts's painting. Mr. Watts exhibits also a portrait of "Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar." It seems a good and distinguished likeness of the popular soldier, though his complexion is represented as being rather astonishingly dusky.

"An Old Port on the Zuyder Zee," by Mr. Herbert Marshall, is an excellent landscape, fresh and full of atmosphere. Mr. Marshall's painting has much in common with that of many artists of the Modern Dutch School. "The Great Reward" by Mrs. Alma-Tadema, is a highly accomplished piece of work, representing a Dutch interior, in which a mother is tantalising a quaintly-costumed little girl by withholding a toy. Mr. Alma-Tadema himself exhibits a very refined and elaborate portrait of "Mrs. George Lewis and her Daughter Elizabeth." There is a good deal of well-observed movement in "Trawlers Bound for Sea," by Mr. Edwin Hayes; and another sea-piece, "In Shelter," by Mr. Robert W. Allan, which represents a fishing-fleet at anchor, is quite redolent of the qualities of the ocean. "Evening Glow, Dordrecht" by Mr. Moffat Lindner, is a very brilliant and luminous piece of painting; the harmony in it of sea and sky, the sails suffused with light, and the glow and glitter of the water, all go to make up a most attractive "tout ensemble." "Feeding Pigeons" by Mr. Elward H. Fahey, is pretty, skilful, but a little common place; the landscape, the girl upon the bridge, and the pigeons are all touched in with a certain graceful facility. There is a great deal more of individual thought and observation in the "Portrait of a Child" by Mr. T. C. Gotch; it is elaborated in a somewhat wilful mannerism, but some things in it (the child's hands, for instance) are very closely observed. "Ducklings—Liebie, daughter of J. Percy Callard, Esq.," by Mr. John R. Reid is a strong and unaffected piece of painting; both the child and the ducklings are very truthfully depicted. Mr. Reid evinces in this picture a slight tendency to employ stronger contrasts of tone than are quite easily explicable. "Frosty Evening" by Mr. Julius Olsson is a very realistic study. This artist has a great gift for conveying the sensation of cold. "In a Calfshed" by Mr. Austen Brown is a strong piece of painting, if not a very interesting one; and "Beatrice" by Mr. J. Hanson Walker is an extremely pretty and refined portrait of a young girl.

Mr. George D. Vanderbeeck, who came to London to sing at the Queen's Hall Wagner Concert in June 1898, and who then scored such an immense success, is a native of London, but had been so long absent that this home-coming was somewhat in the nature of a *debut*. Mr. Vanderbeeck was brought up for a commercial career, and it is probably due to Mr. Schmeiz, of New York, that he comes to us as a tenor whose voice ranges from the low baritone G to the high C and D. His musical studies were undertaken from the first with Professor Julius Stockhausen, of Frankfort. Professor Stockhausen believes thoroughly in the future of his pupil, and has urged him to devote his attention to opera. Previously Mr. Vanderbeeck had sung principally in oratorio and concerts, in which he won golden opinions from the musical press of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and St. Petersburg. It is significant of his taste and a proof of his technical achievements that his first successes were gained in two of the most difficult parts, namely, in the "Passion" of St. Matthew, and that of St. John, by Bach.

M. Paderewski, who has just completed a series of three most successful recitals in Paris, has nearly finished the opera which he is composing. The work is of the romantic order, the subject being connected with gipsy life, and the scene laid in the Carpathian Mountains. M. Paderewski's opera will be first produced in Dresden, and will no doubt subsequently be given at Convent Garden. It will be completed, after the London season, in Switzerland, where M. Paderewski has bought a charming property. Mr. Hugo Gorlitz, the great pianist's manager, declares that M. Paderewski has never been in better health than at present.

Miss Edith Martin, the young American harpist who made so successful a "debut" in London last season, has just returned from a tour on the Continent. Added to her technical powers Miss Martin has the advantage of being a beautiful girl, with a poetic face, and grace in every movement. She is now only just in her twenties, was born in Boston, U.S.A., where she began her studies under Professor Schnecker. She has also studied the violin, and received diplomas for her pianoforte playing, but such was her progress on the harp that it was decided to send her to Vienna to work under the guidance of Professor Zamara, and while there she also studied under Professor Robert Fuchs. She graduated from the Conservatoire of that city with the first prize and other honours. Miss Martin is also the possessor of a sweet, rich voice, and has been advised to go to Italy for its cultivation but at present that talent is reserved for the pleasure of her intimate friends only, though to hear her sing to her own accompaniment on the harp is a treat indeed.

SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEON AND HONORARY MAJOR HILL has been granted an extension of one year's service as Assistant Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of her Majesty's Forces in India.

# MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office. There were present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Hartly Kennedy, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mr. Curseji N. Wadia, Mr. Muljí B. Barbhaya, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary.

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Committee further considered letter from the Commissioner, dated the 9th May 1899, regarding the retention in service of the Registrars of Births and Deaths. Mr. Mir Aun Ali moved and Dr. Viegas seconded that the Commissioner be requested to give these men three months' notice and arrangements be made to carry on their work departmentally. The proposition was carried.

COAL CONTRACTS.

The Committee considered the following report of the Sub-Committee on the best system of coal contracts :—

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 338, dated the 20th April 1899, for the purpose of suggesting any modifications which may seem desirable in the present system of giving out the coal contracts, beg to report that they are of opinion that the interests of the Municipality in the matter will be best served if the Commissioner is given general authority under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act, to dispense with the invitation of tenders by public advertisement for the supply of coal, and is asked to arrange, as a general rule, to purchase coal from direct importers only, on a contract in the form in ordinary use in the market. The delivery of the coal should be taken alongside in Bombay Harbour, a memorandum being engaged or departmental arrangements made for conveying the coal to the Municipal Depots.

The Committee would, however, not bind the Commissioner down to the above arrangement absolutely, but would leave him free to purchase from coal dealers or to take delivery otherwise than alongside, if at any time he finds that such a departure from the general rule is imperative, if English coal is to be obtained.

T. W. CUFFE.
M. B. BARBHAYA.

I approve of this report, except the concluding para. of it, as I am strongly of opinion that if we are not going to absolutely restrict our coal purchases to alongside delivery in the Harbour, or in the case of *one* kind of coal, namely, the Singareni, from the Railway Station we may at some time or other defeat our own object. The crux of the matter is to obtain unadulterated coal, and this can only be secured by purchases of direct importations by me (or land in the one instance). Almost all the users of coal in Bombay manage to get their supplies in this manner. And there is no reason why the Municipality which consumes no more than a second class cotton mill should not be able to do the same. As regards the security contemplated by Section 73, the Commissioner might fix it nominally if it cannot be avoided.

F. VISRAM.

M. T. W. Cuffe moved and Mr. Muljí seconded that the report be approved and adopted, and copies of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner for his guidance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed an amendment to the effect that the last paragraph of the sub-committee's report be omitted.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the amendment, which was carried by a majority.

HOUSE DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS.

A letter from the Commissioner regarding tenders for works in house drainage connections in various parts of the city was then considered. There were four tenders, the lowest being 16 per cent. below the percentages of the schedule rates. On the recommendation of the Commissioner, Messrs. Vishnu Hari Athavle and Co.'s tender, which was the lowest of the four, was accepted.

HEAD CLERK IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Hartley Kennedy and Mr. Muljí was appointed to consider the applications for the place of head clerk in the Secretary's Office.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 0 | 11 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parnaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 3 | 1 | 17 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 3 | 2 | 30 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| Total | 9 | 7 | 82 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 45,559 | 40,462 | |
| Same date last year | 10 | 8 | 76 |

## THE HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

As this hospital is not located in a permanent building, the managing committee have been compelled to resolve to close it, as at present existing, during the monsoon. All new admissions will be stopped from the 1st June and the hospital entirely closed from the 15th idem. Happily the abatment of the plague renders the continuance of the hospital almost unnecessary. There are at present only a dozen patients who are nearly in a condition to be discharged cured and new admissions are rare. The Hospital will, however, be kept ready to be re-opened when necessary. A small staff will be retained for the purpose. It is also under contemplation to keep during the monsoons a ward with a limited number of beds open under certain reservations, which, when determined upon, will be duly notified.

## THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

On Tuesday, Mr. J. Leask, Divisional Health officer, prosecuted the agents of the United Spinning and Weaving Mills, Girgaum, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Dr. Weir, Dr. Vens and Dr. Sorab watched the case Mr. Crawford, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the prosecution, while Mr. Davur, barrister, defended.

Several amusing passages at arms occurred during the hearing between the opposing counsel and witnesses.

Mr. Leask stated in evidence that from observations taken by him on the 15th, 27th and 28th April last, for an hour at a time, the results showed that dense volumes of black smoke was being emitted from the chimney during the greater part of that time.

Mr. Hewitt, assistant engineer, spoke to his accompanying an examining the boilers of the mill on 9th May with Mr. Leask. The boilers were fitted with Meldrum's patent blast furnace, but it was evidently not used.

Mr. De Souza, pleader, who lives in the immediate vicinity of the mill, said the nuisance was intolerable and sickening, and had spoilt his furniture and had made his wife ill. He had also, taken observations on the 11th May which should dense smoke. After continuing the operation for about three quarters of an hour he gave it up in disgust as it made him sick.

Mr. Davur enquired who had taught witness to take observations as that was not an acquisition in the legal line. An amusing and heated discussion ensued, Mr. Davur closing with the enquiry as to whether Mr. De Souza wished to sell his property. Mr De Souza retorted that he had no doubt Mr. Davur would like to buy it.

Eventually Mr. Davur appealed to the court and Mr. De Souza was directed to keep to the questions and reply.

After the Revd. Francis Mesquita, Vicar of the Portuguese Church, Girgaum gave corroborative evidence, the case was adjourned to the 9th June at 3 p.m.

A GREAT sensation was caused in Gorakhpur, which has a population of 70,000, by the visit on Monday morning, just before dawn, of a large tiger. First entering the "dharamsala" it bit off the arm of a sleeping oilman, whose groans awoke the other occupants. Their loud cries led the tiger to make for the streets, where he chased a pottery dealer into his house, inflicting severe injuries on him and other inmates. Making for the courtyard, the tiger entered an outhouse through a hole in the wall, against which some fodder fell, blocking his egress. Shortly afterwards Mr. Innes, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. East, Agent, B. N. W. Railway, arrived with their guns, and mounting the roof of the outhouse dislodged a few tiles and shot the tiger through the head. It had mauled altogether eleven people, one of whom died, and the lives of three others are despaired of. It measured seven feet.

# RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUNDS.

The following resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department regarding the application to Railways worked by Companies of the scheme for improving the Provident Funds, approved for State Railways is published in the current *Gazette of India* :—

The Government of India are pleased to permit the rules for State Railway Provident Funds, as contained in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, to be applied, so far as they are applicable, to the railways worked by Companies, to wit, Madras, South Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Indian Midland, Southern Mahratta, Bengal and North-Western, Rohilkhand, and Kumaun; and Burma, whose Boards have expressed their willingness to accept the rules on behalf of their employes.

Pending a further reference to the Government of Bombay in regard to a fundamental question affecting the application of the new rules to existing subscribers, the two railways—Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway—whose Boards have also expressed their willingness to adopt the new rules, have been excluded for the present from the scope of the Resolution.

The rules published under Public Works Department Resolution No, 09 R. E., dated 24th January 1899, may be, so far as they are applicable, embodied in the existing rules of the several railways enumerated. The present subscribers will then exercise the option of electing between the old and new rules, and the European and Eurasian subscribers of 20 years' service and upwards who elect for the old rules will, on retirement to Europe, America, or the Colonies, also obtain the advantage of payment of their compulsory deposits, with the bonus at the rate of 1s, 6d.

The condition of having their existing and future deposits recast and kept on a sterling basis does not apply to subscribers to the fund covered by this Resolution, as the assets are invested in certain classes of securities prescribed by rules and cannot, like the assets of the State Railway funds, be held at interest by Government.

Rule IV of those published under Public Works Department Resolution No, 09 R. E. of 1899 is not a fundamental rule, and there is no objection to the existing rule applicable to each railway concerned being retained.

Some objections have been raised to rule III. in the form in which it was originally circulated to the Boards of the several Companies. In its form as published it is believed that it is sufficiently elastic to meet these objections, but the Government of India are prepared to consider proposals for modifying it so far as railways worked by Companies are concerned.

Pensioned officers of Government serving a Company on a railway which adopts these rules although they will be permitted to elect for the new rules, cannot have their deposits paid at rate of 1s. 6d. unless they have more than 20 years' service during which they were earning no pension. Officers who are earning a pension while serving a Company cannot, under existing orders, subscribe to the Provident Fund.

In the case of railways worked by Companies to which the new rules may be eventually extended, it will be a condition of their adoption, that all railway servants, on transfer from a state railway to any line worked by a Company, or *vice versa*, shall have their Provident Fund accounts transferred also, provided that the transfer is made with the consent of the Manager or Agent, and without break of service.

Agents of the several railways concerned should report in due course whether the orders are accepted by the whole body of subscribers, subject to the above general conditions.

## THE CREDIT LYONNAIS.

THE winding up of the business of the local branch of the Credit Lyonnais, says a Calcutta commercial correspondent, has been expeditiously carried out, as although it is only about two months since instructions were received from Paris to discontinue further operations, everything has now been finally wound up, and the office closed: and the Credit Lyonnais, with their attempt to gain a foothold in the fields of Indian exchange banking, will soon be simply a memory of the past. Whatever may be said of their methods of banking, which were evidently unsuited to India's needs, it must be admitted that they understood keeping their funds in a liquid condition—anything in the nature of a lock-up being strictly avoided: otherwise they would not have been able to wind up their affairs in such a speedy fashion. They were largely instrumental in introducing to the Indian investing public a new form of security in the shape of European Lottery Bonds. While the bulk of these bonds carried a fair rate of interest (for Europe), they had the further inducement of offering substantial prizes at the various drawings which take place periodically. To many in India the hope of winning a big prize and being in a position to retire from this "land of regrets" was a great attraction, and large numbers of such bonds were eagerly bought. This was the case particularly with next year's Paris Exhibition Bonds, which carry no interest, but entitle the holder to a certain number of tickets of admission to the forthcoming exhibition. What, however, was of much more importance was the right to share in the large prizes which are still being drawn for every other month; the first prize once a year being worth £20,000 and at the other drawings £4,000. It may be useful to many of your readers to know that all information regarding any class of bonds and the results of the drawings &c. can now be had from the local branch of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (The French Bank.) A rather striking commentary on the withdrawal of the Credit Lyonnais and their inability to make banking in the East pay to the satisfaction of the management is in Paris is afforded by the quotation of the Hong Kong and Shanghai and the Chartered Banks' shares as given in Reuter's telegrams. The former were quoted at £80 per share and the latter at £37-10 per share. When the Credit Lyonnais commenced business in Calcutta just four years ago these banks shares' stood at £44 and £27 respectively. Good profits have since been made and good dividends paid in the meantime: otherwise this substantial rise in the value of the shares could not have taken place. Other exchange banks have also managed to make steady progress during these years, and it is therefore quite evident that there is still a profitable field for banking enterprise in the East if only gone about in right fashion.

## A VOICE FROM MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a frequent visitor to this delightful hill sanitaria, and a keen observer of the many wants and drawbacks of this station, may I suggest to the authorities concerned the great desirability of supplying the mail-carrier up this hill with a pony. The present system though it works most satisfactorily is rather slow, and business men who frequent this station would feel a great boon if the above-mentioned project were carried out. The visitors would at least receive their letters an hour and a half earlier at a minimum of cost and maximum of advantage, which is certainly very reasonable in itself. Of course, this may not be carried out all throughout the year, but my suggestion is for the season only.—

Yours, &c.,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE Committee which assembled at Murree on Thursday last for the purpose of considering the question of the simplification and reduction of official correspondence and returns in the Punjab Command, consists of Colonel L. Dening, D.S.O., 26th Punjab Infantry (President); Members—Colonel J. S. Collins, 1st Battalion. The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonels G. W. Deane, 13th Bengal Lancers; R.G.W. Hepburne, Royal Artillery; G. H. B. Coats, 25th Punjab Infantry; and H. J. J. Kentish, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment: with Captains O. K. Tancock, Royal Artillery and C. M. Dixon 16th Lancers.

THE Tay has recently been the scene of a somewhat sensational invasion—an invasion of the common seal. This animal has been seen in large numbers in the river, and its appearance recalls the occasion, some three years ago, when it came before, as was then supposed, after the large shoals of sprats that were in the estuary. This time it is believed to be in chase of salmon, and the salmon fishers have been organising a grand *battue* of these poachers of the deep. To kill the common seal, however, is said to be no easy task. In the far North you can have their furry coats right over their ears before they can make up their minds that you are worth floundering away from, but "the European zeal" says the "Dundee Advertiser," "is as wary as a curlew." Although for that matter, there is many an Asiatic Seal about whom the same might as justly be said.

# THE NEW COMMANDANT IN SIND.

## COLONEL MACDONALD HONOURED.

THE Hotel Cecil witnessed a veritable "gathering of the Clans" on the occasion of the complimentary banquet given in honour of Colonel Macdonald, at which he was presented with a sword of honour subscribed for by the Highland Associations of the Metropolis, which were all represented. The Duke of Atholl presided. Colonel Macdonald, his breast ablaze with medals and decorations, including the Khedive's star, sat on his right, and the Earl of Kintore on his left. There were also present Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Earl of Kintore, Lord Borthwick, Lord Saltoun, General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, General S. H. W. Norman, the Marquis of Tullibardine, Lord Kinsburgh, Viscount Encombe, General Sir W. Olpherts, Major-General N. G. Lyttelton, Sir J. C. Ardagh, the Agents-General for the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and New Brunswick, the Hon. J. Wark, Sir Lewis McIver, Bart., M.P., Mr. W. Allan, M.P., and Mr. Bennet Bulreigh, the War Correspondent.

In submitting the toast of the evening, the Chairman said, wherever hard knocks were going on in the Egyptian campaigns "Fighting Mac" was invariably to be found. Had he not had his black brigade well under command during the recent campaign and handled it with masterly skill, Omdurman might not have been the success that it was. His position was described as the "cockpit" of the fight. By his own exertions Colonel Macdonald had raised himself from the bottom of the ladder to the high position he now occupied—a full colonel and a Queen's Aide-de-Camp.

The Duke on behalf of the combined Highland Associations presented to Colonel Macdonald the sword of honour and buckled it around him expressing at the same time a hope that he would bear in mind the old Spanish maxim, "Draw me not without reason; sheath me not without honour."

When Colonel H. A. Macdonald rose to respond the cheers were redoubled. Addressing the company generally as "brother Highlanders," he said the distinguished honour he had received was due to no merits of his own, but to the support and loyal service of his superiors and those who served under him. He presumed it was entirely in consequence of his having commanded the Egyptian brigade in the Soudan that he was there that night. (Cries of "No.") The Egyptian army was a tender plant, and wanted great care and delicate nursing. Its first Sirdar, General Sir E. Wood—(cheers)—selected his nurses with care and discrimination. His army was composed of Turks, Soudanese, and Egyptians, commanded by British officers, and he had to weld them into a harmonious whole for a certain purpose—fighting. He was wise enough, as a naval officer, not to place the Egyptian Army on a naval basis but selected the finest instrument in the world for organisation and discipline—the regimental system. The system had been modified since then, by the increasing of the companies in a battalion from four to eight, but that only showed how elastic and good a system it was. With regard to the action at Omdurman, he should like to remove a misapprehension. The wisdom and foresight of the Sirdar were shown by placing three batteries of artillery at his (Colonel Macdonald's) command when he moved towards the city with a view of getting inside the fortifications before the Dervish army. The brigade which he commanded was

gratitude for the kindness shown him. When he was made a sergeant in the 92nd Regiment, in which he enlisted, such was the spirit pervading that body that he was thus addressed by his colonel: "Corporal Macdonald, we have no fault to find with you. You have behaved well. I like you, and am going to make you a sergeant. Remember that is a higher and more responsible position than a member of Parliament—and don't you forget it and your responsibilities." Added Colonel Macdonald, "And I never did." The greatestenthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. Later, Colonel Macdonald was entertained in the same building by the Macdonald Society at a banquet.

These proceedings closed the Colonel's public engagements during his Glasgow visit, in the course of which the citizens had the pleasure of showing him some of their great works. He visited the vast shipbuilding establishment of Clydebank, opposite Renfrew, where he was shown over the works by Mr. Thompson, son of the original proprietor. On the stocks and docks were three-first-class cruisers, including the belted Leviathan and the Japanese battleship Asahi, together with nine torpedo-boat destroyers. The gallant officer evinced great interest in the mode of constructing the large sea citadels, and in the organisation and discipline required to administer an undertaking employing ten thousand men. Subsequently he drove to the Royal Exchange, where he received a perfect ovation from a dense assemblage of the leading Glasgow citizens. Colonel Macdonald afterwards drove to the great Parkhead forge in the East-end, and was escorted round the works, which were in full operation.

He left Glasgow for his own county, Rosshire, where arrangements had been made to give him a true Highland welcome.

## MACDONALD'S ROMANTIC AND BRILLIANT CAREER.

Colonel Macdonald's fine modesty has impressed the public mind hardly less than his heroic achievements and soldierly abilities. Unlike some men who have risen to greatness from a humble origin, he has not tried to conceal his harsly beginning under a veneer of artificial superiority. There is about him an admirable native honesty which disdains the cultivation of the affectations which some self-made men assume. His career lies open to all and he is not ashamed of it.

He saw the light first in a lonely Celtic croft lying in the parish of Fermtosh, in the Black Isle district, half way between Dingwall and Cromarty. His parents were crofters, and in early life it seemed likely that the crofter's lot would be his also. The beginning was hard and unpromising. After a few years spent in acquiring an elementary education in the parish school, he went to Dingwall and worked for some time in the hotel stables. By the time he was seventeen years of age the first promptings of the ambition which afterwards developed more fully under more favourable conditions induced him to leave his native county and proceed to Inverness. He was there apprenticed to a draper, but a couple of years of indoor work convinced him that he required more stirring work than serving behind a counter and puzzling over the colours of clan tartans.

Apropos of this, an Inverness correspondent of the *Daily News* relates the circumstances of his enlistment. When quite a lad, the "Hero of Omdurman" was apprenticed as a draper to Mr. Mackay, whose shop is still situated in High-street, at its junction with Castle-street, and is still known as the "Tartan Warehouse" in Inverness. One day young Hector was sent down to the cellar to cut out some patterns, and after an interval his employer went down to see how the lad was getting on. He found fault with the performance of young Hector, and sarcastically asked him if he had cut out the patterns with a spade. "No," replied the future hero, "I did it with a shovel," and immediately went upstairs, and made straight for the Barracks at the double; and thus began a career which has been almost unparalleled in the history of a "son of the soil" rising by sheer perseverance to his present position. A twelve months' training with the Merchants' Company of the Inverness Volunteers served him as an introduction to military life, and at the end of that time, on 11th March, 1871, he followed the example set by so many of the same name, and joined the 92nd Gordon Highlanders. He had at length found the work for which he was suited by nature, and he took

EVEN THE DRUDGERY OF IT

with spirit and enthusiasm. Twelve months volunteering, he found, was an excellent help in the education of a private soldier, and towards the end of the year in which he enlisted he was judged efficient enough to accompany a draft of the 92nd to Jullunder, in India. In India he first had his own drill and in 1872 received his first step of promotion by being appointed drill corporal. For twelve months he worked in this capacity and performed all his duties so well that he was then made sergeant and in the following year, during the march to Mooltan, he was raised to the grade of colour-sergeant. Having thus rapidly reached almost the limit of the non-commissioned rank his progress was necessarily stopped for a time and it was as colour-sergeant in Captain MacCallum's company that he went to the front in 1878. The company escorted General Roberts and his staff in the famous march on Cabul, and a sharp engagement in the Pass of Shutargardan gave Colour Sergeant Macdonald an opportunity of laying the foundation of the fame which has since made his name familiar

TO THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

and to the armies of the world. General Roberts' despatches made generous mention of the part which the gallant colour-sergeant had taken in the fighting in the Pass, and five days after in the Battle of Charasiab he led a successful assault on two guns so gallantly that he again received special mention.

In October, 1879, he took a relief squad of men up a great height, and relieved an outlying picket, which, but for his clever manœuvre and timely arrival, might have been annihilated by the Afghans. What he got his commission for, however, was the manner in which he dis-turbed the arrangements made by a large body of tribesmen to have a go at the 9th Lancers, who, escorting Lord Roberts, were advancing across a plateau nearly 200 yards broad, Macdonald was with his company which at the time was under the command of Lieutenant Grant. Hector took about half the company in hand, and, throwing them out in skirmishing order, created a diversion by knocking over about 40 tribesmen just in front of the advancing Lancers.

In the fighting which followed he figured so prominently and performed such deeds of valour that Lord Roberts publicly complimented him before the troops, and offered him his choice between a Victoria Cross and a commission. There are difficulties in the way of a man, practically without resources, holding a commission in the British Army, but Macdonald faced them as he had done far more difficult positions and took the commission. The officers of the regiment recognising his worth extended a soldierly welcome to him, and on their arrival at Cabul presented him with a sword of honour. Eight years after joining the ranks he had by his own energy and valour, secured his commission, and a few months later was appointed second-lieutenant and afterwards lieutenant. At the close of the Afghan campaign he served in the Transvaal, and in 1885 he went

STILL SEEKING ACTIVE SERVICE

to Egypt. Since then his work lay with the Khedivial army, with which he has lived, worked, and fought for almost fifteen years, rising by stages through the ranks of captain, major, and brevet lieutenant colonel. His crowning exploit so far—for no man's career can be judged as a whole while he is yet only 47 years of age—has been his handling of the Soudanese brigade through the Soudan campaign. On the opening of the campaign he was appointed to this command, and the magnificent service which it rendered must be still fresh in the public mind. The shortest of memories can scarcely have forgotten already that at the Battle of Omdurman "Old Mac's blacks," as they are admiringly termed by the Egyptian army, had to bear the brunt of the fight, and by their steadiness, valour, and determination turned a threatened disaster into a complete and crushing victory. One war correspondent referring to the feat wrote:—"Had the brilliant, the splendid deed of arms wrought by Macdonald been done under the eyes of a sovereign, or in some other armies, he had surely been created a General on the spot. Two armies saw it all, and one at least admired his intrepid valour. Steady as a gladiator, with what to some

LOOKED INEVITABLE DISASTER

staring him in the face, he fought his brigade for all it was worth. He quickly moved upon the best available ground, formed up, wheeled about, and stood to die or win. He fought a single-handed battle against tremendous odds and won. Indecision or flurry would have totally wrecked Macdonald's brigade, but happily their Brigadier well knew his business.

In his official despatches the Sirdar made special mention of the same incident:—"Macdonald's brigade," he wrote "was highly tested, bearing the brunt of two severe attacks delivered at very short intervals from different directions, and I am sure it must be of the greatest satisfaction to Colonel Macdonald, as it is to myself and the whole army, that the very great care he has for long devoted to the training of his brigade has proved so effectual, enabling his men to behave with the greatest steadiness under most trying circumstances, and repelling most successfully two determined Dervish onslaughts."

Whether or not Colonel Macdonald's achievement on that occasion received all the official recognition which it deserved is a question which need not be further debated, but the warmth of the welcome extended to him on his homecoming is proof that his countrymen at least are proud to recognise his services to the nation.

In Mr. Bennet Burleigh's latest version of the capture of Omdurman, Colonel Macdonald and his brigade absorb all the honours of the fight:—

Lewis's brigade was nearest, but it was almost a mile away, and the dervishes were wont to move so that the ordinary troops seemed to stand still. And Lewis, for reasons of his own, determined to remain where he was. Indecision or flurry would have totally wrecked Macdonald's brigade, but happily their brigadier well knew his business. An order was sent him which, had it been obeyed, would have ensured inevitable disaster to the brigade, if not a catastrophe to the army. He was bade to retire by, possibly, his division commander. Macdonald knew better than attempt a retrograde movement in the face of so fleet and daring a foe. It would have spelled annihilation. The sturdy Highlandman said: "I'll no do it. I'll see them damned first. We maun just fight." And meanwhile Major-General A. Hunter was scurrying to hurry up reinforcements—a wise measure. Other messages which could not reach Macdonald in time were being sent him by the Sirdar to try and hold on, that help was coming.

And in a subsequent chapter:—

He won practically unarmed for the pinch was all but over when the Camel Corps, hurrying up, formed upon his right, after he had faced about to receive the Sheikh Ed Din's onslaught. The Lincolns, who arrived later on, helped to hasten the flight of the enemy, whose repulse was assured ere they or any of Wauchope's brigade were within 1,200 yards of Macdonald. Lewis's brigade were not even able to assist so much. . . . If the public are in search of the real hero of Omdurman there he is, ready made—one who committed no blunder to be redeemed by courageous conduct afterwards.

## WHAT GLADSTONE THOUGHT OF DEVILS.

Some interesting private letters of the illustrious statesman have lately come into my possession, and I have obtained leave to make what use of them I please. According to one of these missives, interest in the subject of Satan and all his ways and works has greatly increased during the last twenty years or so, "though the very name 'devil,' or 'devvil,' always had many and strange meanings." This appears to have been so even in days when all the world was young, for Mr. Gladstone mentions incidentally that the devil was represented as a two-legged creature with a cloven hoof by certain Rabbinical writers, several of whom styled him "scirissim"; that is, a goat, one of the most unclean of animals. The expression "Go to the Devil" would seem to have a different origin from the one commonly attributed to it, for we are told in one of these letters that there formerly existed at the upper end of Fleet Street a popular tavern largely patronised by members of the literary, legal, and dramatic professions, which tavern bore the sign, "The Devil and St. Dunstan." When the journalists quitted their offices, the lawyers their courts or their chambers, and the actors their rehearsals, in order to go to lunch, they generally left word, "Gone to the devil," so that when, in time some of these worthies gradually dropped into the habit of spending the whole of their afternoons at the "Sign of the Devil," to the detriment of their work the phrase "going to the devil" became synonymous with "going to the bad." Lest I should be taken to task for retailing this somewhat bold assertion I have studiously sought confirmation of it also some other reference to the historic tavern alluded to. The latter I find in Swift's famous "Letter to Stella," which contains the following entry: "Dined to-day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison at the Devil Tavern near Temple Bar."

The origin of the habit of alluding to a pair of clever rogues as "the Devil and Faust" dates back, Mr. Gladstone thinks, to the tradition that when Faust issued his printed imitations of manuscript Bibles, and sold them in Paris and elsewhere as genuine manuscripts, he was accused of being in league with the devil, and ordered to be roasted alive; but, upon his revealing his secret—the secret of printing—and imploring pardon, was released. This legend, he says, has no doubt, a substratum of truth, as so many of the earlier traditions had, but exactly where truth ends and fiction begins it is, of course, almost impossible to tell. The printer's devil, he says in one of the letters, has been in existence almost since the general introduction of the printing-press, and presumably the nickname was given to him by the printers who employed him, on account of his uniform of black. What Mr. Gladstone means by 'uniform of black' is not quite clear, and the half of the letter which might explain it is missing. In Dr. Brewer's excellent 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable,' however, a 'printer's devil' is described as "formerly the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press." Old Moxon says, "They do commonly so black and bedaub themselves that the work men do jocosely call them devils." This, possibly, was the "uniform of black" alluded to in the letter. About the year 1490 a certain Venetian printer employed as "devil" a black slave, and, superstitious country folk having persuaded themselves and one another that the fellow could not be of this world, the printer, much disgusted, issued a proclamation that "I, Aldo Manuzio, printer to the Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil, that all who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him."

When Mr. Gladstone was last in power, his supper at the House almost invariably consisted of grilled, or, as he was the first to name them, "devilled" bones, and it was this trifling incident that led eventually to his writing the letters now in my possession. Ever seeking knowledge, no matter how apparently trivial, he very kindly volunteered upon that occasion to send to an acquaintance of his engaged in compiling a dictionary of quaint and curious phrases all he knew of the origin of various specified words, and even to seek out for the young man further information in some of the musty volumes over which he himself so loved to spend the few odd moments of leisure at his disposal. "Tak o' th' dule, an' he'll put out his horns," is an old Scotch saw, to which we are indebted for the hackneyed modern saying, "Talk of the devil and he will come." Mr. Gladstone unearthed no less than five early references to this proverb alone, one of which occurs in "Ilans Carvel," and runs as follows:—

Since, therefore, 'tis to combat evil,
'Tis lawful to employ the Devil.
Forthwith the Devil did appear,
For, name him and he's always near.

"The latter-day cant phrase, 'Devil to pay,'" writes Mr. Gladstone in the last of his letters upon the subject, "is obviously a contraction of the sentence, 'Devil to pay and no pitch hot.'" "To pay the seams of a ship," he then goes on to explain, means to fill and cover the seams with boiling pitch, while "devil" is the slang for a dirty opening or seam. Consequently "devil to pay and no pitch hot" signifies in plain English that the seams or openings are ready to be filled with pitch, but that the pitch is not hot—in other words, not ready—and that therefore owing to the delay, a considerable sum of money will be wasted: that is, there will be "the devil to pay." In the same epistle he explains the true origin of the Devil's Throat (which is near Cromer), the Devil's Bridge in Russia, Devil's Bones, Devil's Books, and Devil's Candles, but these I cannot deal with at present.—*Sketch*.

## M. LOUBET'S MOCK DEFERENCE.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, M. Loubet is fond of joking about his constitutional irresponsibility. Not that he objects to it. He likes it vastly, but he also likes to be facetious about it. The other day at the private view of the Salon he stopped before M. Bashet's family picture, and after looking well at it, said, "If the Constitution allows me to express an opinion, I shall venture to call that a very fine picture." Again at the fete of the Presse Parisienne, at the Champ de Mars, M. Loubet was asked to step into one of the swing carriages inside of the big wheel. He hesitated a moment. "Of course, M. le President, if you feel nervous, you need not," said the Head of the Committee. "Here goes," cried M. Loubet, laughing, "as I act under advice it would be unconstitutional to be afraid."


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## "CARMICHAEL AND CO."

"Yes! and when you've said all you haven't said half," suddenly struck in the shabby-genteel man, with a tense heat that lulled the chatter by the lodging-house fire. No one noticed the paradox. "My God" he said, sitting back, there ought to be a reckoning. If people only knew what—there I was a company promoter once, believe it or not! "Carmichael and Co." that was it. Carmichael—he ought to be in prison. He isn't. He 'came off.' 'Co.' didn't. I was 'Co.' I'm here. Listen. If it sounds like a romance, it's sure.

"Ten years ago I had three hundred pounds. I looked round I was going to be cleverer than most; 3 per cent wasn't enough for me. And I saw a little advertisement. 'Carmichael and Co.,' could admit someone with just that amount into a paying company, to share profits. Off I went. I found a lovely office, and on the plate was printed, 'The Mimosa Timber Co. Limited.' An hour later I could see myself counting bags of gold, and addressing shareholders at the Cannon-st. Hotel. There was a finely-furnished office, and there sat Carmichael—a handsome, taking fellow of about thirty-five. Out came cigars and a bottle of the best; and out came my cheque. The concern had just started; I was to be 'Co.' come up to the office for a few hours a day, if I liked, and look out for a hundred-fold interest. The timber was rolling over in shiploads, the prospectus said; in your mind's eye you could see people fighting for it at the docks. All that remained was to get rid of about a thousand more shares, hire more ships, and make everyone's fortune.

"Well, I signed some papers, and went in. There was a clerk, an office boy, Carmichael, myself—and a mystery. Carmichael, he sat and smoked cigars most of the day. If any one happened to call they were asked their business, and then told that the principal was out—always out. Perhaps it would be a clergyman, and he'd say he hoped it was all right and would call again; or an old lady, with her 'Dear me! I've written twice about the dividend—it's very singular!' And one day, when the office boy let out that there had been a 'Co.' before me, who had quarrelled and disappeared, I began thinking. I threw out a decent hint. Carmichael's answer was to walk out and dismiss the boy with a week's wages Then he took my arm and started whispering.

"'If he'll talk to you, he'll talk to anyone,' he said. 'Mean? Well, come, you're not blind! Things have not turned out as they ought to have done, and—shem!—there's no alternative but to wind up the company by mutual agreement or otherwise. Keep quiet, and there's no knowing. Things are ticklish.'

"Things were. How Carmichael and the directors drew themselves out of the net, I never exactly knew. I can guess. Each of the shareholders had a letter. It said that, owing to the presence of a small foreign worm in the first consignment of timber, the shares had gone down in value to almost nil; but if they, the shareholders, only held on and waited patiently, things would right themselves. And you may take it that they are still holding on like death. For one day the firm's books were made up into parcels. The clerk slipped out with them, one by one, and off he went—to another lovely office a mile away. I was stupefied at first, but I know now that the rent was owing, and that the hired office-fittings had not been paid for. And that sort of concern, I heard, floated and failed in the first week in the year. It frightened me I cornered Carmichael and asked him for my three hundred pounds. The man laughed right out.

"'You're too good!' he says. 'It's sunk—every penny. Keep quiet take a few shares in this, and you may see it back.'

"It was a prospectus to thrill your blood—if you didn't know. 'The Canadian Carpet Co.' It was registered properly, chartered accountants and auditors were lustily retained, and a small sum lodged to its account at a City bank. Beyond that, I knew there was not a sovereign in the firm; just a flight of imagination had supplied the working capital and reserve fund, and there were glowing reports from an agent who was supposed to be marching himself to death round the carpet factories, out in Canada. There were no carpet factories and the agent man lived at Islington, and was really a 'private detective who kept a look out for the firm in case of discovery. They were just hoping that the thing would so catch on with investors that the make and sale of carpets might become an established fact—that was all. And when I say that one or two of the directors on the list were well-known influential men in finance—well, it went sound mysterious to anyone who knows his City. The spawn was put down, and up started the mushroom.

"We ransacked the country directories—always for the same sort of people: doctors, clergymen, and old maiden ladies. About ten thousand of these prospectuses went flying through the halfpenny post. For a week dead silence, then one morning came two letters. One was from a Belfast doctor, and it said: 'You must think me as green as this island is said to be.' In the other was a hundred-pound cheque—for a hundred shares. Carmichael—he sat back in his chair and went into convulsions. Two or three of the board dropped in; champagne corks were flying all day. It had begun; money came rolling in I remember someone gave the office boy a sovereign, and his father marched up to know whether he had thieved it. He went away chuckling—Carmichael had sold the poor devil two shares cheap. But the crash was coming.

"People dropped in to inquire about the first dividend. Actually, a few had suspicions. One old lady wanted to see a roll of the carpet: she had asked her friends to buy it, but they couldn't get it anywhere. One or two threatened proceedings. Carmichael gave them all the same tale: public taste had veered to linoleum—they were to await developments. The whisper went round the office that it was near time to pack up the books and start another company.

"But now there's something I've kept back. It leads up to—what I'll never forget in this wicket world.

"Carmichael had a young wife. Some might have called her an angel. Carmichael's wife! I couldn't believe it, when I first saw her step in, till the clerk whispered to me that she knew nothing; she believed just what the prospectus said—thought her husband the cleverest, finest man walking God's earth. Yes. When he introduced me as his new partner, she turned and smiled, and shook hands in a way that thrilled all my blood. Love him! She was that proud of him, that jealous of his every movement, you couldn't bear to look across when she'd floated into the inner office. She often came—and perhaps his one good point was that he went in deadly fear of her finding him out. His face would rush pale when he heard her sweet voice in the outer office; he would bundle away the cigars and bottles. And to see her smoothing his forehead, and looking across at me to say: 'But you mustn't let him overwork himself, Mr. So-and-so.'

"One day—on such a day a gentleman walked into the office with his lawyer. We heard the clerk spring forward with the usual 'One moment, sir!' But they came straight through and the gentleman was fingering his cane queerly. I saw something in the air, and slipped out. And the first word had hardly been spoken before the office door opened again, and in walked—Carmichael's wife. The clerk put up his hand convulsively without knowing it, and something fetched her up still, as though frightened!

"'I tell you, I want my money back this minute,' came through the doorway.

"'I don't understand,' Carmichael's voice shook a little. 'I must refer you to our solicitors.'

"'And there is mine! Here is your worthless scrip! Sir, your company is a fraud; you have never shipped a single carpet—the whole concern is a swindle. I have found out—you have run at least three bogus companies—you will never pay a single dividend. The other shareholders can do as they like. I shan't wait for the law to move and mend; if you refuse, I intend to thrash you with this cane in the open street.'

"'I will realise your shares,' Carmichael said, 'within twenty-four hours.'

"'No. I want it now.... You damned scoundrel! You blackguard!'

"A ghastly silence. I could picture him staring into the two faces. Then—then his wife's shaking hand had come out. In her eyes was spreading a look I never want to see again.

"'Is this—is this true?' she asked—such a whisper!

"'No,' said the clerk. "It will be explained away, of course?'

"She turned to me. 'Is it true? Tell me!'

"'Yes, every word—and more!' I said, with a choke. I couldn't keep it any longer.

"Just a little cry she gave. Next thing we knew was that she had swayed down in a faint. Carmichael must have heard; he rushed to the door. He fell back in horror; his eyes blazed; he went to stoop—but turned instead and sprang sheer at the throat of the man who wanted his money. A swish, an oath, a crash—and then Carmichael darted out, with a face like chalk, banged the outer door, and was gone. It was like a dream. The other man picked himself up—they both went after him. You'll ask what I did. Well, a sort of horror of it all took me. I forgot my money—I saw a taxi looming ahead—I was 'Co.' I snatched my hat and coat and slipped away from it all, and never ventured near again, nor dared to look at a newspaper for days.

"Carmichael found his feet again somehow. Two years ago I heard of him running a rich affair out in Australia. Me—I've come down to this. His poor wife? God knows. I never like to think."—*Tribune*.


Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.


## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the report of the directors presented to the shareholders at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday, April 27, when the following report was adopted:—The directors beg to report to the shareholders the results of the business for the year ending 31st December, 1898. The net premiums, after deducting those paid to other Companies in reduction of this Company's liabilities, amounted to £836,497 2s. 3d. The net fire losses, incurred, including full estimates for such as remained unadjusted at the closing of the books, amounted to £493,627 16s. 9d. The Surplus on the working of the business, after making full provision for all commissions, expenses, depreciations, bad debts and other charges, amounts to £35,016 10s. 7d. Adding thereto £37,529 0s. 0d. for interest on investments, there results a total credit balance for the year of £72,545 10s. 7d. The directors propose to pay on the 6th proximo, a dividend of 8s. per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend paid in November last, a total distribution of £51,060, or 12s. per share; and to add the balance of £21,485 10s. 7d. to the amount carried forward. The financial position of the Company will then stand as follows:—Capital fully subscribed £2,127,500 0 0, of which is paid-up 212,750 0 0, reserve and reinsurance fund, £600,000 0 0, balance carried forward 394,730 15 6—994,730 15 6

The following directors retired by rotation, and, were re-elected:—Messrs. C. S. Agnew, Alexander Eccles, Michael A. Ralli, and James Smith. The retirement on the 31st December 1898, of Mr. Charles George Fothergill from the post of manager and secretary of the Company, has been already notified. The shareholders will fully appreciate the sincere regret of the directors that Mr. Fothergill should have felt compelled, by health considerations, to thus relinquish the office which he has so honorably and so successfully filled for a period of over twenty-four years, to the great advantage and prosperity of the Company. The directors have, however, pleasure in reporting that Mr. Fothergill has accepted their invitation to join the board, and his name will now be submitted for election by the shareholders. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. W. P. Rutter, who had occupied the position of sub-manager for a period of nine years. Immediately after the termination of the business of the ordinary general meeting, an extraordinary general meeting will be held, in order to submit for the approval of the shareholders certain alterations in, and additions to, the Company's deed of settlement, notice of which has been given, and which the directors consider desirable in the interests of the Company. The directors desire to express their cordial appreciation of the valuable support continuously afforded by the boards in London, Scotland, Canada, Australia and South Africa, by the United States trustees, and by the representatives of the Company at home and abroad.

*The Policy-Holder* reviewing the report writes:—The results of the business of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1898, as disclosed at the annual meeting of the Company, held last week, were in keeping with traditions of this strong and well-managed office. Everyone having a nodding acquaintance with the facts is aware that the conditions of the fire insurance business of last year and of the year before were almost in violent contrast. The sunshine of 1897, was followed by the thunderclouds and tempests of 1898, and, as one by one, the balance sheets of last year arrive in port they are scrutinised with unwonted curiosity and interest. Some companies there are, however, for whom—be the sea never so turbulent—there need be no apprehension, and the London and Lancashire Fire is one of these. The year 1897 as we have indicated, was a prosperous one for fire insurance, but it was more than ordinarily prosperous, it was a brilliant one, for the London and Lancashire Fire, the Company having made in that year a trading surplus of no less than £122,000. Hence it would be quite unfair to compare an *annus mirabilis* like 1897 with such a year as 1898, when all the currents and cross-currents were set dead against the prosperity of the fire insurance business. Nevertheless, the London and Lancashire Fire came out of the ordeal of 1898 stronger than when it entered. From the full report, published in another part of this issue, it will be seen that the net premiums in 1898 amounted to £836,497, as against £839,970 in 1897; and the net fire losses in 1898 amounted to £493,627 as against £418,579 in 1897. The fire losses were thus in 1898 larger than in 1897 to the amount of £75,000. But notwithstanding this increase in the amount of the losses, the Company had a surplus on the working of the business in 1898, after making full provision for all expenses, depreciations, and bad debts, of £35,016, while the interest from investments yielded £37,529, making a total for the year of £72,545. The directors were thus able to maintain in 1898 the same amount of dividend declared in 1897, namely 12 per share, which payment absorbed the sum of £51,060 and left £21,485 to be added to reserve which now stands at the important figure of £994,730 being an increase since 1896 of over £121,000. The dividend, we may mention, was raised last year to 12 per share, as against 10, in the previous year, and hence the shareholders of the London and Lancashire Fire are extremely fortunate in being associated with a company which, even during a year like 1898 can maintain such a dividend.

The unfortunate condition of the fire business in the United States, namely, an increase among the twenty English companies of losses to the extent of 2,75?,188 dollars as against a decrease in income of 1,353,238 dollars, has been a very serious drawback. But it must be confessed that the London and Lancashire Fire, all things considered, has been comparatively happy in its American experience, with a loss ratio of 55·5 against an average of 61·1. At the meeting last week the chairman put the pertinent question: "Has the past year, or has it not, given us a fair remuneration for our labours?" With a dividend of 12/. per share, and £21,485 placed to reserve, there was, of course, only one answer, a fact which demonstrates the inherent strength and vitality of a powerful fire insurance company under competent management.

Everyone interested in the London and Lancashire Fire should be well satisfied with the results of 1898, which, though smaller in pounds, shillings and pence than those of 1897, are not by any means small in their indication of careful and sagacious administration. The year 1898 will be notable in the annals of the London and Lancashire Fire for the retirement of Mr. Charles G. Fothergill from the management after a career of unsurpassed successes, and for the elevation of his able lieutenant, Mr. F. W. P. Rutter, to the chief post in the Company.

From the chairman's extremely lucid and informing speech, which will be read with interest by all concerned in the fire insurance business, we extract the following figures indicating the progress of the Company during Mr. Fothergill's twenty-four years' term of office:—1874—Premium income, £251,537; value of shareres, £3 7s. 6d.; dividend 3 per cent; reserves, £33,263. 1898.—Premium income, £836,497; value of shares, £17 12s. 6d.; dividend, 24 per cent; reserves, £994,730.

This is a splendid legacy to have left behind, and if in commerce it were the custom to place the bay leaves on the brow of the victor, Mr. Fothergill would wear them without fear of challenge.

## THE WORLD'S COAL CELLARS.

OUR PRE-EMINENCE MAINTAINED.

A series of coal-tables issued by the Board of Trade shows that the United Kingdom has maintained its place as the largest coal-producing country—despite the fact that Kent has not yet begun to produce the black diamond. The only other country where the output at all approaches ours is the United States. The largest coal-producing country of Europe after the United Kingdom is Germany. The production of that country is, however, less than half that of the United Kingdom, while the production of France and of Belgium is relatively small.

The average Value per ton of coal in the United States, which has decreased considerably of late years, having averaged in the period 1883-4-5 6s. 3d. is lower than the value at the pit's mouth in either the United Kingdom or in Germany. In the years 1891-94 the average value of the coal produced in the United Kingdom and in Germany compared very closely having been in each country approximately 7s. 2 1-4d. In 1896 and 1897 the value of the coal produced in this country fell below 6s., whilst in Germany, on the contrary, it was 6s. 11d. in 1896 and 7s. 2 1-2d. in 1897. In France the average value at the pit's mouth has since 1894 more nearly approached 9s. than 8s., whilst in Belgium it was 8s. 2d. in 1897.

New South Wales is the largest coal producer amongst the British colonies, the output in the year 1897 having exceeded 4,000,000 tons. Indeed, of the total coal production of Australasia, New South Wales at the present time furnishes 80 per cent. At the same time the production of coal is steadily increasing in all the Australian colonies. The same remark applies to Canada, where the output in 1897 exceeded that of any previous year. The coal production of the Cape Colony and of Natal still remains small, though here also, if the comparison be made with past years, a remarkable increase is shown.

## THE ART REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

MR. GEORGE MOORE ON YEATS AND KIPLING.

"A SLANDEROUS CARICATURE."

Dublin, for the moment at least, seems determined to reassert its ancient claim to regard as a capital of "light and leading." During the past week or ten days its newspapers have teemed with references to, and the talk of the town has run upon, the plays just produced by the supporters of the Irish Literary Theatre at the Antient Concert Rooms.

Quite a fierce controversy has raged round Mr. W. B. Yeats's play, "The Countess Cathleen." Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell has assailed it in a pamphlet, and the "Nation" has produced a letter in denunciation from Cardinal Logue. The character of the objections may be traced in the following extracts from a "protest" against "the scandal" from a body of Catholic students at the Royal University:

The characters are ludicrous travesties of the Irish Catholic Celt. The purpose of the drama is apparently to show the sublimity of self-sacrifice. The questionable nature of that self sacrifice forces Mr. Yeats to accept still more questionable means to produce an occasion for it. He represents the Irish peasant as a crooning barbarian, crazed with morbid superstition, who having added the Catholic faith to his store of superstition, sells that faith for gold or bread in the proving of famine.

Is Mr. Yeats prepared to justify this view of our national character by putting his finger on historical famines in the sixteenth century, or any other century, in which the Irish peasants generally exchanged life eternal for a full maw? Has he read, or heard from living lips, the story of the famine of this century?

Has Mr. Yeats thoroughly considered the probable effect of presenting this slanderous caricature of the Irish peasant to an average English or Continental audiences unread in Irish history? We do not seek the good-will of England, but we object to be made the butt of her bitter contempt.

Why, if this is a true portrait of Irish Catholic character, every effort of England to stamp out our religion and incidentally our nationality is not merely to be justified, but to be applauded. If this be a true portrait, the despoiling of our monasteries, the banning of our priests, the oppression of our people, fire, sword, the rope become instruments of Christian indignation, the Penal Laws are a salutary code, Carew is a saint, and Castlereagh a martyr.

The interest reached a climax in a dinner given to the promoter and friends of the Irish Literary Theatre by Mr. T. P. Gill, the Editor of the *Dublin Express*, which in its new series is largely responsible for the renewal of interest in affairs literary, as well as for the progress of what is known as the Plunkett propaganda in affairs national. Mr. George Moore and Mr. Max Beerbohm were among thguests, who included most of the men of letters and journalists of Dublin of all creeds and parties. Mr. George Moore, in an interesting speech, said the beautiful plays which they had witnessed were proof that art had once again visited Ireland after an interval of many centuries. Having traced the events associated with all the revivals of art which have hitherto taken place, he observed that we could not feel surprised that the agrarian revolt of the peasants under Parnell should be succeeded by an artistic movement. If the production of the "Countess Cathleen" and the "Heather Field," the Loan Exhibition of pictures, and the Musical Festivals which was due in Dublin the other day meant that art had come to Ireland, we might predict a pause in party politics; the peaceful economies and policy of social reconstruction of Mr. Horace Plunkett, rather than the revival of old animosities, might be expected to fill the near future. Mr. Moore went on to insist that in the art of writing a blank verse play none except Shakespeare and Mr. Yeats had succeeded, and that Mr. Kipling was "a disgraceful blot on the most beautiful poetic record in the world." He observed that Mr. Kipling would not have written the most hideous verses ever written in a beautiful language if he had not lived in a specially hideous moment, the moment of the African millionaire, when England, gorged with wealth, lusted for more, when thousands of Arabs were shot in the desert with machine guns—and the general who commanded in these shambles was greeted as a hero. Kipling, he maintained, will be forgotten ten years hence, by which time the Saxon would have recovered from his bout of blackguardism, and would recognise with sorrow that while he was celebrating Mr. Kipling, Miss Corelli, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mr. Pinero, the Celt was celebrating in a poor way his house the idealism of Mr. Yeats.

## TACTICS OF THE FUTURE.

In "Tactics of the Future" (Longmans and Co.) by Fritz Hoenig, we have an attempt to forecast the alterations in tactics by which is understood the operations of troops within the fire zone which will be necessitated by the recent enormous improvements in weapons. The author, who took part both in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and who to his experience of actual war has added a careful study of military history, is well qualified to offer an opinion on this subject, and the conclusions at which he arrives will be studied with the greatest interest by every soldier. In the first part of the book we find a graphic description of a portion of the battle of Koniggratz, followed by an equally vivid account of the practical annihilation of the 38th Brigade in its attack on the heights of Bruville at Mars-la-Tour. One lesson of this kind was enough, and any kind of close formation, under fire is now held to court disaster. The chief lessons taught by history are, according to the author, that with the weapons of the future even more than with the weapons of to-day, an attack is doomed to failure which is not preceded by a careful reconnaissance of the ground and by an equally careful artillery preparation. With smokeless powder the task of reconnaissance is rendered more difficult than of old, and it will frequently be necessary to devote as much time to the preliminary reconnaissance as was in former days allotted to the reconnaissance and assault combined. Balloons may play a certain part, and will be useful in some circumstances, but in the opinion of the author nothing will ever obtain such reliable results as the personal reconnaisance of well-mounted and well-trained officers. We all remember what Wellington when in the Peninsula, owed to the enterprise of the well-mounted officers of his staff, and the services of similar scouts will be just as valuable in the next European war. Hoenig also holds a theory, in which most Continental writers on tactics agree with him, that no system of attack is a good one which permits of

FREQUENT SHORT ADVANCES AND FREQUENT HALTS.

In short, the system of advancing by rushes, which we have adopted in our service, is almost universally condemned on the Continent. It is argued that if men are once permitted to halt to fire when at medium ranges, no power on earth will carry them forward again. But as the enemy must be kept under fire while the infantry of the attack are advancing, this task were better allotted to artillery and independent bodies of infantry. Some Powers are so much impressed with the danger of allowing attacking troops to halt that attempts are being made to train troops to fire while on the move, though we have great doubt if such an attempt will lead to anything but an enormous expenditure of ammunition. The author gives us a very interesting chapter on the effects of the small-bore bullet, showing that wounds from the modern rifles, if not immediately fatal, are seldom dangerous at distances exceeding some three hundred paces. Therefore, he argues, the fight must be decided at 300 yards or some greater distance. Attacking troops which establish themselves within that distance must have broken the back of the defence. Hence it is anticipated that hand-to-hand fighting, except in the defence of localities, will rarely occur in future. The book is very fascinating in its speculations, and the author holds original opin

## WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Clement Shorter has retired from the office of the "Illustrated London News" and the "Sketch," and proposes to take a considerable holiday on the Continent before bringing out his new threepenny illustrated weekly. This, it is understood, will be published by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the capital for it having already been raised.

Mr. G. H. Putnam, the head of the well-known American publishing house, has this week arrived in London. His friends here will hasten to congratulate him on his marriage, which took place just before he left America. Thus the honeymoon is being spent in England, and later Mr. Putnam will attend the Publishers' Conference in London as one of the American delegates. Mrs. Putnam was Miss Emily Smith, Dean of Barnard College, and her educational work in America is well-known. A pretty episode of the wedding was the presentation of a loving cup to Mr. Putnam by several of the leading New York publishers.

Mr. Harry de Windt is dedicating his new book to Prince Henry of Orleans. It will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The nature of the volume is accurately described in the title, "True Tales of Travel and Adventure." Mr. de Windt has travelled widely, and most of these narratives are of adventures that have come within his own experience. A few are the accounts of those experienced by friends and related to him. Mr. de Windt has written the book in Paris, where he has recently been living.

Another firm of booksellers are to the front with a hundred best novels—namely, Messrs. Lameley, of South Kensington. The series has been in preparation for some time, and is attractively bound in uniform cloth, with a gilt top edge. The published price of the volumes is £10; they are offered here for £7 10s. It is not claimed that they are the best hundred novels to the exclusion of others. What is said is this—that many of them are amongst the world's masterpieces, while all, by reason of their popularity, are worthy of a place on the bookshelf. The list of authors includes Dickens' Dumas, Scott, George Barrow, Turgueneff, Charlotte, Bronte, Jane Austen and George Sand.

A "human document" of rather a grim sort is being translated from the German into English. It is entitled "The Diary of a Condemned Man," and is said to be an authentic document. In any case, it has a literary touch, which is added to by a preface from the pen of Professor Buchner, of Berlin University. He uses the document, with its painful revelations of mental and physical suffering, as an argument against capital punishment. Then, from the taking of life in any form he passes to the Tsar's Peace Conference as an effort to obviate the general slaughter of warfare. The book has been translated by Mr. Van Straalen and will be published by Mr. Heinemann.

A rumor came from America some little time ago to the effect that a syndicate was being formed to deal with Mr. Rudyard Kipling's books. There may be a long distance between such a rumor and a sort of "Rudyard Kipling, Limited." It seems, however, as if all the American copyrights of Mr. Kipling's writings were to be gathered into the hands of one firm, namely, the Doubleday and McClure Company. They have just taken over from the Macmillan Company the stock of a number of books, including "Barrack Room Ballads." They have also acquired the American rights of "The Naulahka," written by Mr. Kipling and his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Balestier. Mr. Kipling, of course, will be in England shortly.

Colonel Baldock's monograph on Cromwell as a soldier will be published immediately by Messrs. Kegan Paul. It is one of the Wolseley series of military volumes appearing under the general editorship of Captain James. He places Cromwell, without qualification, in the front rank as one of the great soldiers of our country. Colonel Baldock is equally emphatic in his appreciation of the Protector as a military genius. He points to the quickness with which he discovered the military errors of his time. Under Cromwell's direction a raw militia developed into the most perfect regular army of that period. Colonel Baldock bases his book on contemporary accounts of Cromwell. He wishes they had been fuller on the tactical side.

Mr. Murray is just publishing a volums dealing with the relation of monuments to Biblical and classical literature. It is edited by Mr. David G. Hogarth, and has an introduction by him on the general value of archæological evidence, its capabilities and limitations. Professor Driver deals with the Hebrew world, typical Old Testament narratives being tested and illustrated from archæological discovery. Mr. F. L. Griffith writes of Egypt and Assyria, Professor Ernest Gardner of Ancient Greece, and Mr. Haverfield of Rome. The Rev. A. C. F. Headlam discusses our knowledge of Primitive Christendom and how it is affected by recent discoveries, chiefly in Egypt, Phrygia and the Roman catacombs.

The Irish anthology on the plan of Mr. Humphry Ward's "Selections from the English Poets," which Mr. T. W. Rolleston is editing for Messrs. Smith Elder and Co, is expected to be ready in the autumn. Mr. Stopford Brooke is writing the introduction, and also a notice of Thomas Moore; Mr Lionel Johnson deals with Mangan and Mr. A. P. Graves writes on Sir Samuel Ferguson. Other contributors of critical notices are Professor W. McNeile Dixon, Dr. George Sigerson, Dr. Douglas Hyde, D. J. O'Donogue, W B Yeats and George Russell ("A E").

Mr. Frank Mathews has written a historical romance, "Defender of the Faith," which Mr. John Lane will publish forthwith. It refers to the time of Henry VIII—Mr. Lane has also in preparation a new story by Mr. Vicent Brown. It is entitled "Two in Captivity."—Messrs. Macmillan are publishing at once a story of the Cavalier and Roundhead period by Mrs. Marie Dix, an American lady. It has the title "Hugh Gwyeth." —Mr Murray will shortly have ready "Lesser Destinies," a novel by Mr. Samuel Gordon. H is the author of "In Years of Transition" and other stories.—Mr. W. H. Mallock's new novel "The Individualist," is to be published by Messrs. Chapman.—Major W. P. Drury is the author of a volume of naval stories and sketches, "Bearers of the Burden," which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are just publishing.—Messrs. Chatto are adding another volume to their series by Mr. George Manville Fenn. It is the story "Cursed by a Fortune."—Messrs. Jarrold are bringing out a sixpenny edition of Miss Anna Sewell's well-known story of a horse, "Black Beauty."

The first instalment of Mr. Burnand's reminiscences of "Punch" and of the writers and artists who have sat at the famous "Round Table" will appear in the June number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." On Thursday Messrs. Chatto will publish the new issue of the work which Sir Walter Besant and the late Professor Palmer wrote on Jerusalem. Sir Walter Besant has added a chapter to it, and it has illustrations. Mr. Murray will publish immediately the volume of Jowett letters which Mr. Evelyn Abbott and Professor Lewis Campbell have edited. Mr. Bowden fancies that he may have Dr Grace's book of cricketing reminiscences ready during June. The title will probably be the short but expressive one, "W G" A German translation is now in preparation of Dr Douglas Morrison's book, "The Juvenile Offender." Mr. Elliot Stock is just issuing "Sacred Songs of the World," a volume edited by the late Rev. Henry C. Leonard. It was the fruit of many year's study of comparative theology, and of the poetry of civilised and uncivilised races.

The Memoir of the late Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, upon which Mr. Kinloch Cooke has for a long time been engaged, will probably be published by Mr. Murray within the next few weeks. The author has made the fullest use of the Princess's Diaries and Letters, which were freely placed at his disposal. The Memoir is to be in two volumes, and contains several portraits and illustrations.

Though dead more than thirty years, Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's—"the great Dean"—is without a biography. As lately announced, a Memoir of him has been prepared by his son. The book, with selections from the Dean's correspondence, will be published before very long by Mr. John Murray. Even studious people, to whom absolute candour and independence—the scientific spirit—in religious and historical criticism are everything, are apt to forget what they owe to "the great Dean." Lord John Russell never did a wiser thing than when he appointed the author of the "History of the Jews" (and future author of the "History of Latin Christianity" to the Deanery of St. Paul's. It is worth recalling the fact that the very popular institution of evening service under the dome was first introduced by Dean Milman forty-one years ago. We understand that G. F. Watts's portrait of Dean Milman will be reproduced in the Memoir.

## NOTICES.

The papers are full of deaths from

*Heart Failure*

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

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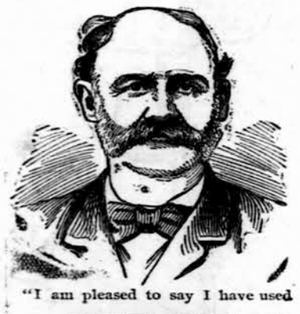

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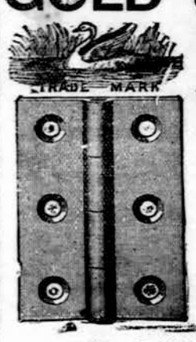


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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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*The Lancet*, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

*The Chemist and Druggist* (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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*The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of* ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

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*From an Eminent Surgeon:*
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

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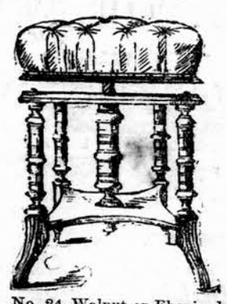

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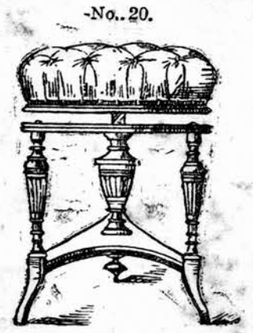

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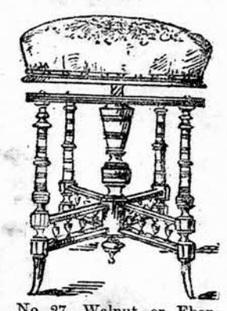

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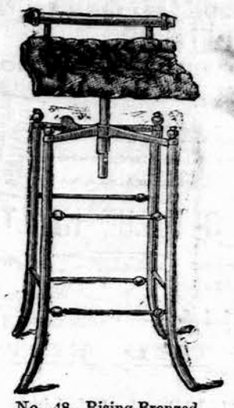

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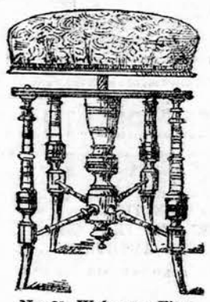

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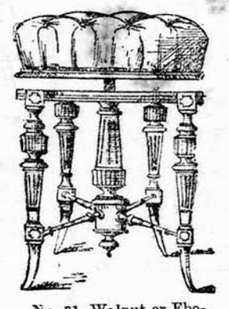

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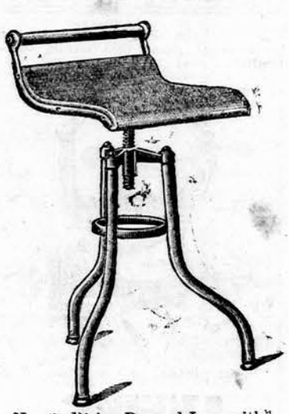

No. 47, Rising Bronzed Iron, with Plush seat buttoned. Rs. 24.
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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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Perfect health
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IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
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